Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

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ONE-TENTH ILLITERATE

Such Is the Proportion in the United States.

SO CLAIMS THE CENSUS BUREAU

Its Report Is Issued at Washington Today.

While Those of the Gentler Sex Are More Illiterate Than the Men, the Report Shows That the Contrast Is Not So Glaring as Ten Years Ago. Illiteracy Is Being Steadily Reduced in This Country.

Washington, Nov. 29.—One-tenth of the people in the United States over nine years of age, are illiterate.

This is the somewhat surprising statement made in a bulletin issued today by the census bureau. In compiling the census, the bureau classed as illiterate persons unable to write either in English or any other language. It is stated that in most cases, the illiterate is also unable to read. The exact proportion of illiteracy thus defined is 106.6 to 1,000 population. These figures are based on the census of the United States proper, and do not include any noncontiguous territory.

Commenting on this report, Dr. Joseph A. Hill, chief of the division of results, says:

"The patriotic American will naturally inquire whether this is not mainly due to the presence of the foreign born and the negro, and will be re-assured to find that when the comparison is restricted to the native white population the proportion of illiteracy is reduced to 46.4 per 1,000, or less than one in twenty. For the foreign born, the proportion is 128.5 per 1,000, and for the negro 444.7."

Attention is called to the fact that illiteracy is being steadily reduced, the proportion for the entire population in 1890 being 133.4 per 1,000.

Among other interesting features of the report, the fact is brought out that the older generations are more illiterate than the younger, showing the progress made in recent years in public education. Illiteracy steadily increases as the age period advances. Beginning with 71.5 illiterates per 1,000 in the population group, ten to fourteen years of age, the proportion reaches 198.5 per 1,000 in the population group sixty-five years of age and over.

The report also shows that while the female sex is shown to be more illiterate than the male, the contrast is less marked than it was ten years ago, indicating the increasing importance that is being attached to the elementary education of the female. In the present census, there were 112.2 female illiterates per thousand to 101.4 male. In the last preceding census the proportion for the two sexes was 143.8 and 123.5, respectively. In the younger age periods, says the report, the female sex is now less illiterate than the male, showing that the girls have not only caught up with the boys, but are going ahead of them. The reason for this is supposed to be the fact that boys are more frequently required to contribute to the family income as wage earners when they should be in school.

In classifying illiteracy of children by states, the bureau finds that there is less of it in Nebraska than any other commonwealth, the figures there showing only 3.4 per 1,000 among children between ten and fourteen years of age. In 1890 this honor belonged to Iowa. Indian territory leads in child illiteracy, with 224.9 per thousand, New Mexico coming second with 175.4. The southern states all have large proportions because of the negro population.

Ohio stands sixteenth in the list of illiterate states.

THE ANNUAL POLICE BALL

The Affair Is a Pleasing Social Success.

DANCING PROGRAM A VERY FINE ONE

Members of the Police Force Look After the Entertainment of Their Guests and See to It That Everyone Enjoys a Delightful Evening. Visitors from Out of Town.

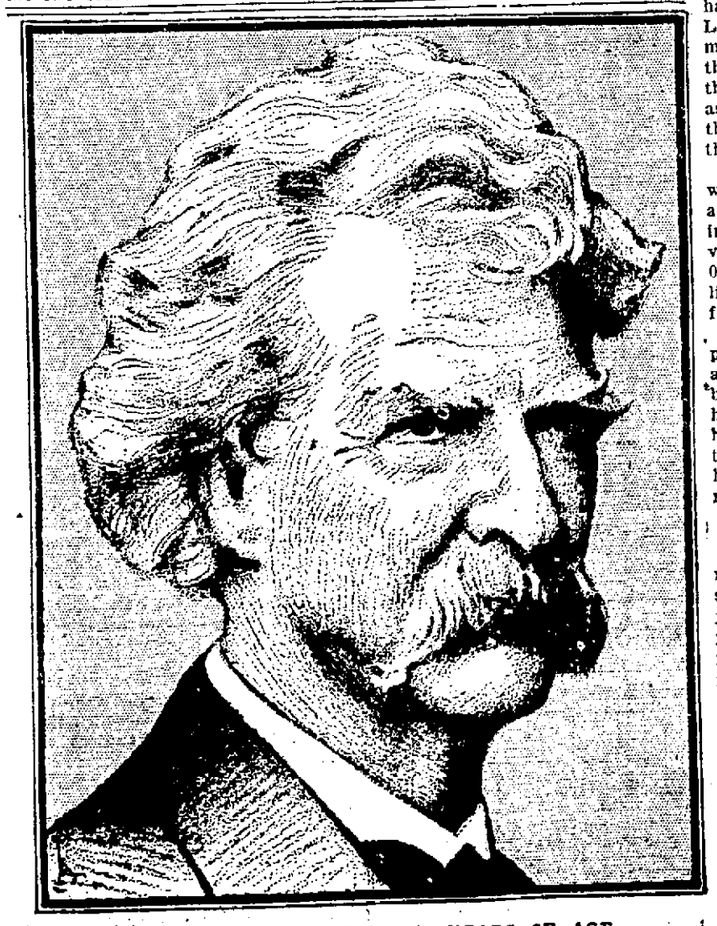
An event long to be remembered in the annals of the history of the local police department was the fourth annual ball given Wednesday evening in the Huber hall. A crowd of nearly 100 couples, and a large representation of the local force with a few visitors from out of town made up one of the merriest dancing parties that has assembled in a grand ball for some time. Judging from the perfect manner in which the arrangement for the event were carried out, each member of the force made it his special duty to see that every guest had a good time.

The hall was very tastefully decorated.

Promptly at 9 o'clock, the Goodsell orchestra opened the music for the grand march, which was led by Will Maag and Miss Rose McAtee and in which about sixty-five couples participated. Following this a program of twenty dances was carried out. Officers John McDonough and Harry Fitzell, as floor committee, carefully looked after the reception of guests and saw that the dancing program was carried out nicely. Chief of Police Levi Cornwell, Captain A. K. Patterson and Officers Nathan Babcock, Arch Worthington, John Frame, James Cusic and Darius Bell acted as a general committee.

Those present as guests of the local officers were John Hardman, detective of the T. & O. C; William Skenyon, and C. L. Feeman, detectives of the Hocking Valley, all from Columbus and Detectives Edward Bart and W. Fry of the C., D. & M. from Delaware.

Wise men settle their quarrels before they are begun.



MARK TWAIN AT SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE.

Samuel L. Clemens Will Celebrate His Seventieth Birthday Tomorrow, November 30.

STORM ON THE LAKES

Is the Most Disastrous in Many Years.

FIVE VESSELS TOTAL LOSSES

Fourteen Lives Are Lost in the Great Hurricane.

Nineteen Vessels Are Driven Ashore or Sunk by the Terrific Gale. Fears Are Entertained for Safety of Six Missing Vessels—The Damage to Shipping and Property on Water Fronts Is Millions.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—One vessel was sunk and eighteen vessels were driven ashore, five of them being totally wrecked, by the hurricane that swept westward over the Great lakes. Six vessels are missing, caught between ports at the height of the storm. Fears are entertained for their safety.

Known Total Losses.

Mataafa, Duluth, $240,000.

J. H. Outhwaite, Cheboygan, $40,000.

City of Holland, Rogers City, $30,000.

Crescent City, Duluth, $200,000.

George Herbert, scow.

Vessels Damaged.

R. W. England, Duluth, $200,000.

Rosemont, Fort William, $100,000.

Isaac Ellwood, Duluth, $255,000.

D. C. Whitney, Port Washington. $30,000.

J. M. Spaulding, Port Huron, $5,000.

Mary Mitchell, Cheboygan, $5,000.

Harvey Bissell, Alpena, $2,000.

F. A. George, Cheboygan, $5,000.

Alcona and barge, Green Bay. $250,000.

Jim Sheriffs, Port Huron, $20,000.

Vinland, Alpena, $5,000.

C. M. Warner, Cheboygan, $190,000.

Mariposa, Cleveland, ashore at Twin Rocks, Lake Superior.

Unknown, Presque Isle.

Vessels Missing.

Angeline, Lake Superior, $235,000.

Panther, Lake Erie, $35,000.

James Mowatt, Lake Huron, $5,000.

Judd, Lake Huron, $5,000.

Mohegan, Lake Huron, $35,000.

Mingoe, Lake Huron, $5,000.

The damage to shipping and property done by the storm is estimated at $2,000,000. Six of the vessels lost were big steel ships, regarded as among the strongest on the lakes.

The Damage Growing.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 29.—The scow, George Herbert, sunk late last night on the north shore of Lake Superior. Her crew of five men perished.

The big steel steamer, Mariposa, of the steel trust fleet, is reported to have gone ashore at Twin Rocks, in Lake Superior. She is pounding and may be a total loss. It is reported that nine lives have been lost aboard the steamer, Mataafa, which is ashore near Superior. The rest of the crew were believed to be alive this morning.

The storm of Monday and Tuesday will go on record as the most remarkable in the history of the Great lakes, in that while property estimated variously at from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 was destroyed, only fourteen lives were lost. It is not believed further loss of life will be reported.

Waterside property in nearly every port on Lakes Michigan, Superior and Huron is reported to have been badly damaged. Docks and buildings have been swept away, light-houses have been demolished and big quantities of merchandise in store-houses has been destroyed. The damage is millions of dollars.

Nine Lives Are Lost.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 29.—Nine men have been drowned on the steamer, Mataafa, which went ashore just north of the government piers yesterday, and whose crew was forced to remain on board. The ship is going to pieces. This report was made by the weather bureau, which can observe the vessel. Her stern caved and scattered. Some of the men have landed, but who they are is not known. It is impossible to get a line to the steamer. The weather is extremely cold and ice is rapidly forming on the stranded vessel.

At 3 a. m. today four of her crew were perched inside the steamer's smokestack, supported on the rim by their arms. The water broke around the stack, but the men then appeared safe, if they did not drop down the funnel from exhaustion. A strong breeze from the northeast was then blowing. Nothing is known regarding the fate of Second Engineer Claude Farringer of the Mataafa.

Late last night, after repeated efforts to reach the vessel, the life saving crew gave up the task until daylight, or until the gale subsides.

It was hours after the vessel struck that the life savers reached the Mataafa. The crew had been sent early in the day to the wreck of another vessel.

Huge bonfires built on the short to cheer the wrecked sailors on the steamer Mataafa afforded a beacon by which the big package freighter, George Gould, from Buffialo and Erie was able to safely pass the piers last night.

"To the people who built the fire on the shore, I am deeply grateful," said Captain Cottrell, of the steamer Gould. "Had it not been for the fire, which threw a brilliant light on the pier," he added, "I am satisfied we should have shared the fate of the Mataafa, for the sea was running terribly high when we shot the chutes.

"It is getting more necessary every year that a light be placed on the north pier and the government should supply it at once; one light is all right in calm weather, but during a storm no seaman can properly get his bearings with the fixed and flashlight on one side and darkness on the other.

At noon today the wreck of the Mataafa still was pounding on the beach. Ice is rapidly forming around the vessel, and the boat's stern has caved in. The sides slowly are giving way. The weather is bitter cold.

The names of the lost on the Mataafa are William Most, chief engineer, Cleveland; Second Engineer Claude Farringer, Cleveland; James E. Turley, Buffalo; William Gilchrist, oiler, Winton, Ontaria; Carl Carlson, oiler, Chicago; Henry Wright, steward, Cleveland; Walter Bush, second cook, Amherstburg; a fireman and deck hand who shipped at Conneaut, names not known.

When the storm abated somewhat this morning, the life-saving crew was able to hit the boat and the work of bringing the crew ashore was begun at once. In the forward end of the boat all were safe, but in the stern none were saved, all having succumbed to the cold and drowned. In the first boat-load seven men were brought to shore, and later eight more.

The saved are Captain R. F. Humble, Wallace Brown, first mate; Herbert Emigh, second mate; James Hatch, wheelman; Alex Carlson, fireman; Charles Byrne, fireman; Ernest Dietz, whatchman; Lee Yates, seaman; Fred Saunders, porter; Grantley West, watchman; Edward Cutler, fireman; Harry Larson, seaman; Louis Yakes, seaman; and a seaman, whose name is unknown.

From these it was learned that not a sign had been heard by those forward from the rear end of the vessel since early in the evening and the death of all there was certain.

This forenoon the Ebenborn was reported on the rocks at Split Point.

FINE MEMORIAL PROGRAM ARRANGED

The Elks Prepare for Their Annual Exercises.

The following program has been arranged by Marion Lodge, No. 32, B. P. O. E., for observance at the annual memorial exercises, Sunday afternoon, December 3:

Overture, "Light Cavalry," Suppe, Philharmonic orchestra.

Opening memorial services, Exalted Ruler Bro. A. F. Linscott.

Quartet, "Nearer Home," Bowdish, Messrs. J. V. Wilson, J. W. Jacoby, J. E. Waddell, T. J. Mills.

Responsive services, officers of the lodge.

Prayer, Rev. Edmund G. Mapes.

Solo, "Humbly, with Loving Hearts," Boex, Mrs. Charles L. Allen.

General eulogy, B. G. Young.

Solo, "What Are These That Are Arrayed in White Robes," Brown, Mrs. Alice J. Harris.

Memorial address, Smith W. Bennett.

Selection, intermezzzo, M. Betts, Philharmonic orchestra.

Closing ceremonies, Marion Lodge, No. 32, B. P. O. E.

Doxology, the audience joining.

Benediction, Rev. Edmund G. Mapes.

Dr. Bennett Stricken.

Dr. W. P. Bennett, a prominent Crestline physicians, who is well known here, was stricken with apoplexy Tuesday night and is now critically ill. Chances for his recovery are slight.

Crushed Thumb—While engaged in making cream at his place of business on south Main street Wednesday evening, Charles Peadon had his left thumb caught in the cog wheels of the freezer badly crushing the member. Dr. C. T. Wiant attended him.

Some folks make a speciality of constructing molehills out of mountains.

MUTINEERS SURRENDER

Many of the Crew of Otchakoff Are Killed.

TOWN AND FORTS ARE BOMBARDED

The Killed and Injured Said To Be Many.

Barricade of the Mutineers on Shore Carried by Storm by Troops Under Command of General Neptueff. No Report of Battle Except Through St. Petersburg—Town Probably Suffers Much Damage.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—Many members of the crew of the cruiser Otchakoff were killed or wounded in a desperate battle between the mutinous sailors and the troops in the forts on shore. During the battle the town and the forts were bombarded by the guns of the cruiser Otchakoff, which lies a burning wreck off Admiralty point, its hull riddled with shells and its flaunting red ensign of revolution hauled down.

According to one report the barracks of the mutineers was carried by storm after the mutinous fleet, which is said to have numbered ten vessels, had surrendered, and the whole position is now in the hands of the troops under the command of General Neptueff. The Associated Press, however, is unable to guarantee the correctness of this report.

Owing to the interruption of the telegraph, details of the battle are difficult to obtain, but as the Associated Press is authoritatively informed by the naval staff, the battle was begun by the troops on shore, who opened fire on the Otchakoff, which was defiantly displaying the red flag. The commander of the Otchakoff, Lieutenant Schmidt, immediately accepted the challenge, replying with both batteries, one trained on the town and the other on the Fort Alexander batteries on the north shore.

Captain Zilloti, aide de camp to Admiral Wirenius, chief of the naval general staff, informed the Associated Press that the latest dispatches received from Sebastopol showed that the Otchakoff was on fire and badly riddled with its revolutionary colors hauled down, but he was unable to give more definite information.

According to a more detailed report received from another source and purporting to come from the admiralty, the battle began at 3 o'clock p. m., when Lieutenant Schmidt, not receiving a reply to the demands of the mutineers, opened fire from a fleet of ten ships, to which the northern batteries at Fort Alexander, artillery posted on the shore, and several vessels which remained loyal replied.

During the naval battle the sailors on shore, entrenched in the barracks, defended their position with machine guns and rifles against the attacking infantry. After an engagement lasting two and a half hours, with the Otchakoff riddled and on fire and the cruiser Dnieper and another vessel sunk, Lieutenant Schmidt, who had been badly wounded, surrendered the entire squadron. The mutinous sailors on shore surrendered to the Brest and Bielostok regiments.

According to this report, the Pantelimon (formerly the Kniaz Potemkine) was injured below the water line and a torpedo boat is ashore on the rocks.

No details of the casualties or of the damage suffered by the town are obtainable by the admiralty, but owing to the confined space in which the action was fought it is improbable that the town escaped without heavy damage.

Driven Back from Vladivostok.

Tokio, Nov. 30.—The Russian cruisers Rossyia, Gromoboi and Bogatyr arrived at Nagasaki from Vladivostok. Captain Jessen, of the Rossyia, said they left Vladivostok in the midst of a disturbance. They will stop at Nagasaki a few days to await orders from the Russian government. There is much speculation as to why the three warships left Vladivostok, while a disturbance was in progress.

Caledonia Death.

Mrs. Samuel Butler, aged seventy-four, died at 4 a. m. Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Hunt, one-half mile north of Caledonia. Her death was due to a complication of diseases.

The deceased is survived by five sons and two daughters. The remains will be taken Saturday to Delaware county for interment.

If you would catch a pretty girl use flattery for bait.

UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following mail remains uncalled for at the local postoffice:

William Alwood, George Alexander, David Barth, Walter Colegrove, W. F. Dalo, Sam Dugan, J. W. Evans, Jake Gruber, J. W. Givens, Albert Gordon, T. H. Hahn, John Hogan, E. G. King, John G. Linn, John Linn, J. C. Lattimore, Mr. and Mrs. John Miley, Harry A. Mellberg, Elliot Moore, Ben Ogle, Howard Stokes, Eddie Sprouse, Thomas F. Tracy, Frank Valodin, J. B. Ward, Fred Ward, C. E. Wiley, Mrs. Maggie Anderson, Miss Margaret Brown, Mrs. E. T. Boyd, Miss May Cleveland, Mrs. Marion Folk, Miss Ida M. Fullerton, Mrs. Maude Gooden, Mrs. N. J. Givens, Mrs. Jacob Grubber, Mrs. C. Hicks, Mrs. Margaret Hollingshead, Miss Edna Herzong, Mrs. Mary James, Mrs. Zella Miller, Miss Berdice McLaughlin, Miss Callie Parschant, care of H. Coleman; Miss Emie Reed, Mrs. A. J. Smith, Mrs. Susie Trebus, Mrs. Emma C. Wertz, Mrs. B. A. Watt, Marion Chemical and Medical, Marion Company, Sprague Umbrella company, Grovani Locascio, Franeo Ti Carmine, Mrs. Dale Apple.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

CONCESSIONS TO THE CITY

The Lima-Eastern Interurban Makes All City Asks.

THE COUNCIL HOLDS CAUCUS WEDNESDAY

The Proposed Franchise of the Interurban Is Gone Over, Section by Section—Considered Fair in Every Way—It Is Probable That It Will Pass Council.

The officials of the Lima-Eastern Interurban railway, at a conference held Wednesday meeting with the members of council and the city solicitor, agreed without any hesitation to the concessions asked by the city before granting the franchise for bringing the road into Marion. It is now almost assured that the franchise sought by the railway company will be granted.

The members of council decided at a caucus, held Monday evening, what changes they would demand in the wording of the franchise. While not any of the changes called for important concessions, nearly all were favorable to the city, and tended to make every detail of the franchise clear.

The conference was held at the city offices in the Huber building and it took council and the railway officials scarcely more than an hour to examine every clause of the lengthy franchise and agree upon the various changes

"I see no reason why council should refuse to grant the franchise," said a member of the body today "The Lima-Eastern company has agreed to concessions which have always met with objections from other railway companies. The franchise is so plain that a schoolboy could understand its provisions, and is so fair that no one can object."

In all probability the franchise will be granted at a regular meeting of council to be held Monday evening. The franchise grants the company right-of-way over north Main street from the corporation limits to Center street and covers a period of twenty-five years.

The railway company was represented at the conference by D. R. Crissinger, the local attorney, and W. H. Wyke of Lima, general manager of the proposed road.

BOWERS' JEWELRY STORE IS OPENED

Store Is Very Attractive and Visitors Are Pleased.

G. W. Bowers, the south Main street jeweler, opened his new store in the Barnhart block on south Main street, Wednesday evening, in a room built according to his own plans and equipped with the most up-to-date cases and cabinets. The room was decorated profusely with palms, potted plants and cut flowers. Mr. Bowers is surely to be congratulated upon the appearance and the appointments of his new store.

The cases are something new for the city and attracted much attention.

The Dowler orchestra was present and rendered a pleasing musical program during the evening. The store was crowded to its full capacity during the opening, from 7 to 9:30 o'clock. The new store has one of the finest showings of cut glass, hand-painted china, rings, watches and jewelry novelties ever exhibited in the city.

WARNING TO COLONISTS

One Issued to People of the Isle of Pines.

UNCLE SAM HAS NO CLAIM UPON IT

No Territorial Government To Be Founded There.

Residents Bound To Render Obedience to the Laws of Cuba—Rejection of Pending Treaty Would Not Affect Island's Status — Views of Secretary and Those of the President—Isle a Part of Cuba.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Secretary of State Root has written the following communication to the American colonists on the Isle of Pines, who have been working toward the separation of that island from Cuba:

"I have received your letter of October 25, in which you say: 'Kindly advise me at your earliest convenience the necessary procedure to establish a territorial form of government for the Isle of Pines, West Indies, U. S. A.' It is no part of the duty of the secretary of state to give advice upon such subjects. I think it proper, however, to answer your inquiry so far as it may be necessary to remove an error under which you appear to rest concerning the status of the Isle of Pines and your rights as residents of that island. There is no procedure by which you and your associates can lawfully establish a territorial government in that island. The isle is lawfully subject to the control and government of the republic of Cuba, and you and your associates are bound to render obedience to the laws of that country, so long as you remain in the isle. If you fail in that obedience, you will be justly liable to prosecution in the Cuban courts and to such punishment as may be provided by the laws of Cuba for such offense as you commit. You are not likely to have any greater power in the future. The treaty now pending before the senate, if approved by that body, will relinquish all claim of the United States to the Isle of Pines. In my judgment the United States has no substantial right to the Isle of Pines. The treaty merely accords to Cuba what is hers in accordance with international law and justice.

"At the time of the treaty of peace which ended the war between the United States and Spain, the Isle of Pines was and had been for several centuries a part of Cuba. I have no doubt whatever that it continues to be a part of Cuba, and that it is not and never has been territory of the United States. This is the view with which President Roosevelt authorized the pending treaty and Mr. Hay signed it, and I expect to urge its confirmation. Nor would the rejection of the pending treaty put an end to the control of Cuba over the island. A treaty directly contrary to the one now pending would be necessary to do that and there is not the slightest prospect of such a treaty being made. You may be quite sure that Cuba will never consent to give up the Isle of Pines, and that the United States will never try to compel her to give it up against her will."

BOARD CALLS HALT ON THE CITY WORK

No Funds To Pay for Street Crossing Building.

On account of the present scarcity of funds, it will be necessary for the board of public service to call a halt on the laying of street crossings and it is probable that a number of the many stone sidewalks ordered will not be constructed for several months. City Auditor Quigley informed Sewer Inspector George Blum Wednesday afternoon that no more men are to be be employed in laying street crossings.

Blum states that where stone sidewalks have been laid during the past few months it is necessary to construct new crossings at the city's expense. As a result of the scarcity of funds it will be impossible to lay a large number of crossings which were to be put down next week.

"Not another cent will be paid out for street crossings," the city auditor informed Blum Wednesday. "Under the present conditions there is just enough money in the public service fund to meet the pay-rolls as they fall due."

What most of the dwellers in apartment houses would appreciate is a curfew law for suppressing piano playing after 9 p. m.—Chicago News.

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SEDITION IN THE PALACE

Arrests Made of Many Members of the Imperial Guards.

SENSATION AT THE CAPITAL

Reported That Attack Was Made on the Emperor and Grand Dukes. Russia All But Cut Off by Strike From the Outside World — Official Version of Battle of Sebastopol.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—The official dispatch announcing the decisive crushing of the great mutiny at Sebastopol and the capture of all the mutineers, including the fanatical commander, Lieutenant Schmidt, has raised a great load from the hearts of Count Witte and his associates in the government. At a protracted cabinet council long and serious consideration was given to an even greater problem, the general strike of the telegraph and postal employes, which has completely paralyzed the interior communication of the empire and which, if continued, will mean nothing else than economic and industrial death of Russia.

The most alarming indication of the spread of the dissatisfaction in the army, extending even to regiments near the person of the emperor, was given in the arrest at Tsarskoe Selo of a number of soldiers belonging to the Yellow Cuirassiers of the Guard, the Hussars of the Guard and the Life Guard Riflemen for presenting a series of petitions, including one against the use of troops for police purposes. The regiments in question are those which have been specially selected by General Trepoff to guard the emperor and his family. They have been counted upon as being loyal to the last, ready even to be torn to pieces in defense of his majesty, like the Swiss guards of Louis XVI. Their arrest, however, although not for open sedition, shows how the leaven of discontent is working even within the precincts of the imperial park at Tsarskoe Selo. The incident gave rise to most alarming rumors in St. Petersburg, including one to the effect that the emperor actually had been attacked and that a grand duke had been wounded while defending himself.

Fears that the government will soon be forced to a paper money basis caused somewhat of a run on the banks, depositors hastily withdrawing their funds All demands of depositors were promptly met. It is estimated that over $10,000,000 has been withdrawn since Monday last. Many persons seem to be firmly convinced that the government can not much longer stand the strain and that economic, political and financial bankruptcy is imminent.

Reports Mutiny Crushed.

General Kaulbars, governor general of Odessa, received the following telegram addressed to him by Vice Admiral Chouknin at Sebastopol:

"We wished to terminate the affair on Nov. 28 by surrounding the mutinous division with troops and issuing an ultimatum for unconditional surrender. The mutineers, however, commenced to attack on the night of Nov 27, seizing the torpedo boat Svirepol and three others which had drawn near the cruiser Otchakoff. All these vessels hoisted red flags, after which the Otchakoff flew the signal that Lieutenant Schmidt was in command of the fleet.

"At 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 29 fire was opened by field artillery on the ships in the southern harbor flying red flags. These flags were immediately lowered and Lieutenant Schmidt signaled, 'I have many captured officers.' The Otchakoff then opened fire, to which the north shore battery and the loyal ships whose breech locks had been restored replied. The Svirepol advanced to the attack, but was met with a strong fire from two cruisers, the captain shot and killed, and from the Pamyat Merkurya and from the battleship Rostilac. The Svirepol was immediately put out of action, as were also two other torpedo boats, one of which sank. The Otchakoff had fired barely six shots when she hoisted the white flag and the squadron ceased to fire.

"A conflagration broke out on the Otchakoff and boats were sent to rescue the survivors and to transfer those who had been wounded Lieutenant Schmidt, who was dressed as a common sailor, escaped but was arrested later. When the firing began a mining vessel which had on board 300 mines, fearing an explosion, was sunk by the commander. Captain Slavolschinsky, commanding the Seventh naval corps, started for the mining ship, but was severely wounded while on the way. During the firing against the Otchakoff the field batteries bombarded the naval barracks, which replied The Otchakoff is still burning, and it is impossible to extinguish the fire."

General Kaulbars telegraphed later that he had just received a telegram from Captain Berget, chief of Admiral Chouknin's staff, saying that during the night about 1,500 mutineers had surrendered with 10 quick-firing guns to the Brest regiment, and that the barracks was occupied by troops.

Representatives of all political and social classes outside court circles believe that the action of the zemstvo congress in recognizing the Socialist organization as the strongest has driven many wavering elements to join the Socialists, although these openly proclaim that the capitalists will be abolished as soon as the government is displaced They say that confidence in Premier Witte's cabinet is waning in political and commercial circles since it is growing daily more evident that Witte is without the necessary powers from the emperor. These circles believe rightly that General Count Ignatieff's influence is growing. In a very few days a crisis must decide whether the autocracy will be resurrected.

Another Account.

Warsaw, Dec. 1—According to the few details which have reached Warsaw regarding the sea and land battle at Sebastopol, the rebel fleet in the evening of Nov. 28 opened an attack on three loyal warships, the battleship Rostislav, the torpedo gunboat Captain Sachen and the armored cruiser Pamyat Azova. The latter replied briskly, damaging the rebel torpedo-boat destroyer Svirepy and sinking a torpedo boat. The coast batteries also joined in and set fire to the cruiser Otchakoff, commanded by the rebel leader Lieutenant Schmidt. The latter with his mutinous followers tried to escape in boats, but were captured by loyal torpedo boats. At the same time the Bielostok regiment attacked the barracks occupied by the mutineers. Fifteen hundred of these with 10 Maxim guns surrendered during the night. The number of killed and wounded is not known.

Hundred Thousand Out.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1. — It is estimated that at least 100,000 workmen are locked out in St. Petersburg. The cabinet has definitely resolved to raise the state of martial law in Poland.

CHICAGO

Captures Western Football Championship, Downing Michigan.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Chicago, 2; Michigan, 0. The undisputed honor of the western football championship was earned by Chicago by the close score of two points, earned on a safety touchdown in the second half by the splendid work of Captain Catlin of Chicago, but also by the poor judgment of Clark of Michigan in trying to run back a punt of Eckersall's which barely reached the Michigan goal line. He was thrown across the line by Catlin after he had thrown off two Chicago tacklers, and two points, a safety touchdown, were recorded for Chicago, the only scoring done in the game.

Football Player Hurt.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 1. — George Prior, tackle on the football team of the Social Athletic club, was seriously injured in the groin in a game played here between the local team and Lombard college The injury will necessitate an operation which will permanently disable the player. Lombard college was defeated by the score of 11 to 6, but the last touchdown by the Peoria team is protested, Lombard claiming a tie score.

Prominent Catholics Excommunicated.

Omaha, Dec. 1.—Right Rev. Bishop Richard Scannell of the Nebraska diocese of the Catholic church has declared excommunicated all members of the Catholic church who participated in the wedding of Congressman Kennedy and Miss Pritchett this week. There were a number of prominent Catholics present, including Mrs. Edward Cudahy, wife of the packing house magnate. Miss Mae Hamilton, whose individual fortune is rated at over $1,000,000, was one of the bridesmaids. Congressman Kennedy has a divorced wife living, and for that reason, the bishop issued last Sunday a pastoral forbidding all Catholics to participate in the ceremony. The bishop now declares excommunicated ipso facto all members of his church who attended the wedding.

Meriwether Case.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 1.—Except for the announcement of the verdict after it shall have been passed upon by the secretary of the navy, the Meriwether courtmartial, insofar as the public is concerned, is at an end The day was almost wholly given over to arguments of counsel before the court, which is trying Midshipman Meriwether on charges the most serious of which is manslaughter in connection with the death of Midshipman James R. Branch, Jr., after a fist fight in which he and Meriwether engaged. At the conclusion of the address of Mr Rose the court was cleared and consideration of the verdict begun.

Swell In the Ohio.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 1.—A sudden rise of eight feet in the Ohio river caught freight shippers unawares, but packet agents were able to get freight off the levee before much of it was carried away by the flood. Hundreds of rowboats were floated off. Green river, which empties into the Ohio four miles above the city, is on a rampage Hogs and cattle have been drowned in lowlands. A rise of a few feet more will inundate thousands of acres of unharvested cornfields.

Artist Gibson Sails.

New York, Dec 1.—Charles Dana Gibson, the artist, sailed for Europe on the steamship Republic. "I am going to Madrid," he said, "and it may be two years before I return My object is to study painting in oil. I will not say that I have entirely given up black and white work, for such is not my present intention, but I am going to do nothing along that line for some time."

Balfour to Resign.

London, Dec. 1. — It is understood on good authority that the Balfour cabinet has decided to resign and that the final steps will be arranged at today's cabinet meeting.

THREAT OF MACEDONIANS

War Will Follow Failure of Powers to Coerce Turkey.

WILL STIR UP BULGARIANS

Occupation of Mytilene Likely to Have No Effect on the Porte—Plans For Next Step Not Yet Arranged. Powers Await Action on the Part of England.

London, Dec 1.—The British government has just received information from Sofia through official sources that the Macedonian committee has issued what is practically an ultimatum that unless the demonstration of the powers shall be carried to a successful issue, the revolutionaries are prepared to announce that they intend to create a situation which will be certain to result in a war between Turkey and Bulgaria It is well known that Bulgaria has been preparing for eventualities since the revolution of 1903 An accord having been reached between Bulgaria and Roumania concerning Macedonia, these two governments are now prepared to try conclusions with Turkey should the necessity for such action arise.

While it is generally admitted that the powers do not expect the sultan to yield as the result of the occupation of Mytilene, it is stated that plans for the next step had not been definitely arranged, the other powers awaiting the British proposals. The foreign office states that the British government does not know exactly the extent of the coercion which the other powers are willing to employ, but it is certain that none of the powers is willing to resort to actual warfare in order to enforce the demands for the financial control of Macedonia.

This view of the situation makes it quite possible that demonstration by occupation may proceed somewhat indefinitely. The present political situation in the United Kingdom naturally increases the reticence in official circles here, and as Great Britain is taking the lead, the movements of the demonstrating fleet may be delayed for some time pending the decision of the cabinet concerning its resignation or the dissolution of parliament.

BRAVERY

Of Fishermen Saved Lives of Crews. Boats on the Rocks.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 1. — Dashed on the rocks 40 miles north of Two Harbors, the steel steamer George Spencer and her consort, the Amboy, of the Tonawanda Steel company line, are wrecks. Thomasville, a fishing village, was the scene of the disaster, and because of the bravery of the fishermen the lives of the crew were saved. The vessels were upbound for Duluth, loaded with coal. They left Buffalo Nov. 18 and were about 100 miles from Two Harbors when the storm struck them at dark Monday night. At 1 o'clock Tuesday morning they ran on the rocks, and for 13 hours the situation of the crew on the battered hulks was desperate.

Would Distribute Immigrants.

New York, Dec 1—Mayor McClellan said in the course of his address at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Jewish settlement that he did not share the fear of those who feel that if the enormous immigration of non-English speaking peoples is continued it will menace the institutions of this country. The United States, he declared, needs a vastly greater population and can easily support half a billion people, properly distributed. Said the mayor: "It is our duty to try to prevent congestion in the labor market or try to distribute the incoming immigrants where they are needed, and not permit them to remain where the labor market is glutted."

Captain Berry Ends His Life.

Vancouver, Wash., Dec 1.—Captain Alga P Berry committed suicide here by shooting himself through the heart. He was recently tried by a general courtmartial at Vancouver barracks and found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Berry was a graduate of West Point, class of '96, and was on duty as quartermaster of the transport Buford at the time the charges were preferred against him He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a thirty-second degree Mason and a Mystic Shriner. He left a note bequeathing his property to his wife and mother.

Needs of Philippines.

Washington, Dec. 1. — Colonel Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, in his annual report to the secretary of war states that the three most important needs of the Philippine islands are a market, the opportunity of farmers to borrow money at reasonable rates of interest, and adequate transportation facilities. Provision for the latter has been made by congress.

Three Lives Lost.

Duluth, Minn., Dec 1—Three men lost their lives on the scow George Herbert, which ran ashore at Two Islands, about 70 miles from Two Harbors. The news of the accident was brought here by the crew of the wrecked steamer George Spencer. Two members of the crew of the Herbert succeeded in saving themselves.

BY FIRE

Property Destroyed at Divers Points. Warehouse Burns.

Kansas City, Nov. 1. — The warehouse of the Standard Oil company at Armourdale, Kan., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $75,000. Ten thousand gallons of kerosene and gasoline oil and large quantities of oil products stored in the building were consumed. An explosion of the oil tore down the walls, making the destruction complete. This was the Standard company's principal warehouse west of Whiting, Ind. It was not insured.

Fire at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Dec. 1.—A fire which broke out in the five-story building of the Graff Stove and Range company totally destroyed that structure and caused a loss of about $150,000. The buildings on either side, occupied by the Standard Manufacturing and Sanitary company and Shannon & Sons, wholesale dry goods, were also slightly damaged Shannon & Sons sustained a heavy loss by water. The cold weather greatly handicapped the firemen.

Four Blocks Destroyed.

Petersburg, Ind., Dec 1.—Fire destroyed four business blocks in the center of the town, including the W. H. Lemp hardware store, the Read & Snyder hardware store, the Citizens' State bank and Odd Fellows' building. The total loss is $50,000.

Loss One Million.

Buenos Ayres, Dec 1. — A serious fire broke out here in a warehouse containing inflammable merchandise, including 100,000 cans of petroleum. The fire is still burning as this dispatch is filed. The loss is already estimated at $1,000,000.

FALLING FLAGPOLE

Strikes Mother and Child, Both Being Crushed Fatally.

Au Sable, Mich., Dec. 1.—Mrs. William Gardner and her five-year-old son were killed here in an extraordinary accident. With another woman and the latter's child they were driving when a wheel of their carriage became entangled in a wire attached to a flagpole. Before the carriage could be stopped the pole was pulled over, striking Mrs. Gardner and her child as it fell on the carriage and fatally crushing the heads of both. The other occupants of the carriage escaped injury.

Deed of Jealous Man.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 1.—In a fit of insane jealousy John Lewis, a packing house employe, is supposed to have killed Mrs. Mattie Spence, a cook employed at the Memorial Home for the Aged, by shooting her in the right temple, and then to have committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Frank M. Mccartney was re-elected chairman of the Ohio Prohibition executive committee.

President Roosevelt, and family spent Thanksgiving at Plain Dealings, their country home in Virginia

Jefferson Shanks, Miami county, O., serving a life sentence for murder in the second degree, was pardoned by Governor Herrick.

Helen Smith, 3, daughter of Dr. Julian Smith of Mt. Vernon, O., died of injuries sustained in a fall down an elevator shaft at Columbus, O.

L. D. Fisher, a negro, and an unknown man were killed and several others injured by an explosion at the Pennsylvania steel works Harrisburg.

Near Langhorne, Pa., Edward Palmer, a coal merchant, and two women, Mrs. Ambler and Miss Powell, were walking along the tracks when they were struck by a train. Both women were killed and Palmer was fatally injured.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Export, good to choice, $4 90@5 75; shipping steers, $4 35@4 75, butcher cattle, $3 50@5 00; cows, $2 00@4 75, heifers, $2 50@4 25, bulls, $2 25@3 75, milkers and springers, $20 00@55 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $5 75@6 00; wethers, $5 50@5 75; mixed, $5 00@5 25, ewes, $4 75@5 00, spring lambs, $6 00@7 40. Calves—Best, $8 50@9 00 Hogs—Yorkers, $5 00@5 10, heavies and mediums, $5 10@5 15, pigs, $5 10; roughs, $4 25@4 50; stags, $3 25.

CLEVELAND — Cattle: Steers, choice fat, $4 50@5 60, course and rough, $3 25@4 00, cows, $2 00@4 75, heifers, $3 25@4 00, bulls, $2 50@4 75, milkers and springers, $15 00@50 00 Sheep and Lambs — Good to choice lambs, $7 00@7 15, culls, $5 50@6 50; yearlings, $5 25@5 75; wethers, $5 00@5 25; ewes, $4 50@4 75. Calves—$7 75 down. Hogs—Mixed weights, $5 00; medium and heavy, $5 00, pigs, $4 85, stags and roughs, $3 50@4 25.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Common to prime steers, $2 90@6 75, cows, $2 80@4 30, heifers, $2 00@5 00; bulls, $2 00@4 00; stockers and feeders, $2 15@4 15. Sheep and Lambs — Sheep, $3 75@5 80; yearlings, $5 75@6 50; lambs, $4 00@7 65. Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $4 90@5 05; medium to good, $4 80@4 90; strong-weight butchers', $4 90@5 05, heavy mixed, $4 80@4 85; packing, $4 40@4 90. Wheat—No. 2 red, $7@83½c. Corn—No. 2, 42c. Oats—No. 2, 30c

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, $5 25@5 50 prime, $5 00@5 20, tidy butchers', $4 10@4 10, heifers, $4 25@3 80; cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@3 50, fresh cows, $25 00@50 00 Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 25@5 50, mixed, $4 30@5 10, lambs, $5 00@7 40 Calves—Veal, $6 00@8 00. Hogs—Prime heavy, $5 05@5 10, mediums, Yorkers and pigs, $5 00@5 05

NEW YORK — Cattle: Native steers, $3 75@5 10, stags, $4 00; bulls, $2 25@4 10; cows, $1 50@3 25 Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3 20@5 45; culls, $2 00@3 00; lambs $7 00@7 90, culls, $4 50@5 00. Calves—Veal, $5 00@9 75 Wheat—No. 2 red, 94½c. Corn—No. 2, 59½c. Oats—Mixed, 36c.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No 2 red, 89@89½c Corn—Mixed, 46c. Oats—No 2 mixed, 33c. Rye—No 2, 51c Lard—$6 60. Bulk meats—$7 12½. Bacon—$8 50 Hogs—$4 00@4 90. Cattle—$2 00 [illegible]. Sheep—$3 00@4 75. Lambs—$4 50 [illegible] 25.

TOLEDO — Wheat, 89c; corn, 46½c; 32c; rye, 69½c; cloverseed, $5 05.

IN BEHALF OF THE HEBREW

President Roosevelt and Other Notables Express Themselves.

GREAT MEETING AT NEW YORK

Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Landing of Jews in America Appropriately Celebrated. Former President Cleveland Among the Speakers.

New York, Dec. 1. — Former President Cleveland, Governor Higgins of New York, Mayor McClellan and others made addresses at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the landing of Jews in America. The meeting was held at Carnegie hall. President Roosevelt, who was unable to attend, sent a significant letter which was read to the vast audience. Vice President Fairbanks telegraphed his regrets and an appreciation of the Jewish character.

Said Former President Cleveland: "It is time for the unreserved acknowledgment that the toleration and equal opportunity accorded to the Jews of the United States have been abundantly repaid to us. I know that human prejudice, especially that growing out of race or religion, is cruelly inveterate and lasting. But wherever in the world prejudice against the Jews still exists, there can be no place for it among the people of the United States, unless they are heedless of good faith, recreant to the underlying principles of their free government and insensible to every pledge involved in our boasted equality or citizenship."

President Roosevelt wrote: "I am forced to make a rule not to write letters on the occasion of any celebration, no matter how important, simply because I can not write one without either committing myself to write hundreds of others or else running the risk of giving offense to worthy persons. I make an exception in this case because the lamentable and terrible suffering to which so many of the Jewish people in other lands have been subjected makes me feel it my duty as the head of the American people not only to express my deep sympathy for them, as I now do, but at the same time to point out what fine qualities of citizenship have been displayed by the men of Jewish faith and race who, having come to this country, enjoy the benefits of free institutions and equal treatment before the law. I feel very strongly that if any people are oppressed anywhere, the wrong inevitably reacts in the end on those who oppress them; for it is an immutable law in the spiritual world that no one can wrong others and yet in the end himself escape unhurt. I am glad to be able to say, in addressing you on this occasion, that while the Jews of the United States, who number more than a million, have remained loyal to their faith and their race traditions, they have become indissolubly incorporated in the great army of American citizenship, prepared to make all sacrifice for the country, either in war or peace, and striving for the perpetuation of good government and for the maintenance of the principles embodied in our constitution."

INTO RIVER

Rolled Engine and Coaches After a Plunge Over Embankment.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec 1. — A long-distance telephone message from Mauch Chunk says Engineer Newman and Fireman Lubbert of Mauch Chunk were killed in the wreck of the Jersey Central flyer at Stoney Creek. Nine passengers were injured, and it is feared several of them fatally.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 1. — The Jersey Central flyer was wrecked about three miles above Penn Haven Junction, 65 miles south of Mauchchunk. The engine and three cars went down a steep embankment into the river and the combination car caught fire. The word of the wreck was brought to Penn Haven by a brakeman, who walked the entire distance with both arms broken. He asked that all the doctors that could be secured be sent at once.

The train was the New York flyer, leaving Wilkesbarre at 6:55. The train consists of three day coaches and a Pullman. At Stony Creek, three miles below Penn Haven, the train left the track and the engine and three day coaches plunged into the Lehigh river. So far as known the fireman and engineer and six passengers were killed, but rumors are to the effect that all the occupants of the coaches were killed.

Railways Attack Act's Validity.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 1.—The constitutionality of the Kansas board of railway commissioners, its judicial, legislative and executive powers, have been attacked by the Union Pacific railroad in a bill of procedure filed in the United States circuit court in this city. Primarily the action asks that Judge Pollack set aside the order of the board made on Oct. 31, fixing rates on carload shipments of hardware from Atchison to Wichita, Hutchinson and Salina Fifteen defendants are named in the bill.

Bank Safe Wrecked.

Shawnee, Okla., Dec 1. — Robbers wrecked the safe of the Citizens' National bank at Owl, I. T., and escaped with over $3,000. The bank is owned by Beard Brothers of Shawnee.

OHIO OLIO.

Live Intelligence of Buckeye State. Letter to Policy-Holders.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 1.—The executive committee of the Ohio Life Policy-Holders' association issued an open letter as follows: "In every county of this state local associations of policy-holders are being formed. When this is perfected a state convention will be called to meet at Columbus. This convention will elect permanent officers and select committees to attend meetings of mutual companies and cast the vote of policy-holders of Ohio for trustees, and in this way the most capable and influential men in the state will be sent to the annual meetings, who will represent policy-holders in a deliberate and effective manner. The first election in the large companies occurs in April next. We have ample time to perfect a substantial organization to represent us."

Engineers and Rate Legislation.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 1.—Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who announced in Buffalo a day or two ago that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers would be active in the matter of railroad rate legislation, said with reference to the plans of the organization that the officers will outline certain views which will be communicated to subdivisions, and from there the work will go to members of the organization. Mr. Stone added that the whole matter will be done in secret. The public will not be informed to any degree as to whether the position will be for or against legislation to regulate rate-making.

Ore Carrier Ashore.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 1.—The following telegram was received at the office of the Pittsburg Steamship company with reference to the fate of the big ore carrier, the W. E. Corey: "We are ashore on the east end of Michigan island; were running under very slow steam; went on very easy; did not know that she had stopped; sand and gravel bottom; don't think boat injured; ballast tanks full of water when went on; will not pump out until we get tug to help us." The telegram was from Captain Bailey of the Corey.

No Tidings of Missing Boat.

Cleveland O., Dec. 1. — The Pittsburg Steamship company, owners of the big barge Maderia, has received no tidings of the missing vessel. The Maderia was in tow of the steamer Edenborn when the great storm overtook the two boats on Lake Superior, and they became separated The Edenborn went ashore on Split Rock and it is believed that the Maderia foundered. She carried a crew of 12 men and was in command of Captain J. H. Dissette of Buffalo.

Schoolhouse Scorched.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 1.—Fire starting from a defective flue and smouldering probably for days before breaking out damaged the Twenty-fifth district schoolhouse, North Fairmount, to the extent of $25,000. The janitor, James Shaw, his daughter, Mrs. Anna Penn; her son Roy, 19, and Kate Brisler, a domestic, lived in the attic floor, and after clinging to the roof for several hours, were removed by firemen on ladders, having been afraid to leap into the life nets.

Massillon Won.

Massillon, O., Dec. 1.—Probably 12,000 spectators saw the football game between Massillon and Canton teams for the athletic club championship of the state. Massillon won by a score of 14 to 4. Four thousand persons came from Canton and 1,000 from Akron to encourage Canton. Canton had two ex-University of Michigan players on the team.

Rumpus at Football Game.

Columbus, O., Dec. 1.—At the end of the Indiana-Ohio State football game at the "U" field Thanksgiving a gang of rowdies attacked Dr. C. E. Harris of Bloomington, Ind., the headlinesman, who was finally rescued by the police. The charge was made that he had cut the game short. Score: Indiana, 11; Ohio State, 0.

Young Hunter's Sad End.

Columbus, O., Dec. 1.—Damsel Bower, 18, son of Charles Bower, a farmer residing northwest of the city, was killed while hunting by the accidental discharge of his gun. While crossing a field near his home he stepped into a hole and fell, the gun being discharged.

A Draw.

Cincinnati, Dec. 1. — The 15-round glove contest between Gus Bezenah of this city and Tommy Feltz of Brooklyn, N. Y., at the Riverview Athletic club here, resulted in a draw. Both men weighed 122 pounds.

Steamer and Barge Aground.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 1.—The steamer Coralia and barge Miaia are ashore three miles south of Point Isabel. The Miaia is punctured, but it could not be determined how badly the Coralia was injured.

NOTES OF THE RAILWAYS

Pennsylvania System's Plan to Provide Against Drought.

AUTOMATIC STOKER FOR ENGINES

New York Central Experimenting With a Device Intended to Save Money and Labor—Remarkable Features of a Cape Colony Railroad—Unique Map of the Harriman Lines—New Style of Sleeping Car.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company is getting itself in position so that in times of drought it will always have enough water on hand to meet all its wants, says the Philadelphia Press. The dry weather of last year showed that the old system of depending on nearby streams and towns for water for the locomotives will no longer serve. At one time nearly one-half of the motive power was laid up on account of the corrosion of the boilers by impure water. This happened at a time when the business was the heaviest. It means a loss of large sums of money and was in a measure responsible for the piling up of freight trains which could not be moved on account of there not being enough locomotives in service.

President Cassatt realized that more up to date methods would have to be employed. Since then he has, through his officers, secured the water rights to many streams, and the work of constructing a water pipe line sixty miles long has begun. The water pipe line is to be extended throughout the sections where at times the waterways become very low. The outlay for this pipe line will be considerable, but it will be of immense advantage to the company when water is scarce, as it will insure the railroad a supply of pure water at all times.

An automatic stoker is the latest experiment by the New York Central people, says a special dispatch from Troy to the New York Evening World. Experiments have practically been completed at the West Albany roundhouse, and the indication is that the invention will result in the most radical saving of labor and cost. The experiments have been carried on upon a common locomotive of an old type.

The device is placed just in front of the tender box, with which it connects by means of a long feed pipe leading to the furnace. The contrivance consists of a long corkscrew arrangement which carries the pulverized coal from the bin to the feed pipe into which the coal falls and is wafted by means of a fan through the pipe into the fire. The machine takes up comparatively little space and is easy to operate. It is run by a small engine at present, but later Bert Seabolt, the inventor, expects to dispense with the engine, procuring his steam from the locomotive itself.

If the device proves successful in the final tests a saving of 32 per cent in fuel alone will be achieved.

In the construction of the Amabele-Butterworth railway in Cape Colony unusual difficulties had to be surmounted, according to the Pall Mall Gazette, and the result is, from an engineering point of view, one of the most remarkable railways in existence. After passing through the Kei hills the line winds around another hill, and then, at a lower level, goes under its own track. This portion of the railway is known as the "spiral."

At another point the line travels along the banks of the Mangulu river for two miles, and then doubles back for a mile and a half, so that, after covering three and a half miles, the train is really only half a mile to the good. This section is called the "zigzag," and, with the spiral, is unique in South Africa.

All along the Kei heights the route is through cuttings or on embankments. Some idea of its extraordinary character may be formed from the statement that in eighteen miles the line falls or rises to the extent of 1,560 feet.

E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and the Oregon Short lines, is going to print and publish to the world a map of his big system without the time honored straight lines, which since the first wheel was turned has always represented the routes of roads, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. The folders are always almost absolutely straight lines. Now Mr. Harriman has told his passenger representatives to print a map showing exactly the way the rails of these roads lie. As a result there will soon be issued by the passenger department of the Harriman lines the most unique map ever sent out by a railroad. There will be no straight lines on it.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway is building a new style of sleeping car for use between Chicago and Minneapolis, says a Chicago dispatch to the Kansas City Star. They are of the compartment type, but the drawing rooms will be in the middle of the car.

Prizes amounting to $5,500 have been awarded by the Pennsylvania railroad to employees of the construction department for well kept sections of track.

Nuts by the Boat Load.

Owing to the heavy crops of walnuts, shellbarks and butternuts in West Virginia and Ohio this season the incoming steamers have brought over 5,000 bushels to Pittsburg within the last few days, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, and the wharf boats have been packed from end to end with nuts.

1905 DECEMBER 1905

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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24/31	25	26	27	28	29	30

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OPENING OF THE NEXT CONGRESS

Arrangements Are Now Completed for the Event.

MESSAGE IS TO BE READ ON TUESDAY

But Little Will Be Done on the First Day Except To Organize the House, Swear in New Members of Both Branches and Elect Officers—The Program Is Arranged.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Arrangements for the opening of the first session of the fifty-ninth congress Monday are practically complete. More than half the membership of house and senate are already assembled here.

A number of important and interesting changes have been made at the capitol in anticipation of the reassembling of the solons. A new and extensive ventilating system has been put in. The improvement is distinctly noticeable. The interior of the rotunda has been restored in such a manner that it now looks as clean and new as it did half a century ago.

The proceedings in the senate Monday will be exceedingly brief. That august, deliberative body will be called to order by Vice President Fairbanks at noon.

Prayer will be offered by the chaplain, Rev. Edward Everett Hale. Then will come the roll call and the presentation and swearing in of new members. Resolutions will be adopted informing the house that the senate is assembled and ready to proceed to business and providing for the appointment of a committee to act with a similar committee on the part of the house to notify the president that the congress is ready to receive any communication he may desire to transmit. Then the senate will be formally notified of the death of its late member, Orrville H. Platt of Connecticut. As a mark of respect to his memory, the senate will then adjourn, an agreement having been reached by which the president will not submit his annual message until the following day.

The house will be called to order by the clerk of the last house, Alexander McDowell. The chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Coudan will offer the prayer. Roll will be called and the house will proceed to the election of a speaker. "Uncle" Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, speaker of the last house, will be placed in nomination by the Republicans. John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, will receive the honorary nomination from his Democratic colleagues. Tellers will be appointed and a roll call will ensue. Should Williams be defeated, he will escort "Uncle" Joe to the chair. A brief speech by the new speaker will follow and Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania, "father of the house," will administer to him the oath of office. The speaker, in turn, will administer the oath of office to the representatives, gathering by states. Then a resolution will be offered to re-elect the officers of the former house as follows:

Alexander McDowell, Pennsylvania, clerk; Henry Casson, Wisconsin, sergeant-at-arms; F. B. Lyons, New York, doorkeeper; Joseph C. McElroy, Ohio, postmaster; Rev. Henry N. Coudan, Michigan, chaplain.

The minority will offer its resolution naming its candidates for the honorable positions. The majority resolution will be adopted, the swearing in of the newly elected officials by the speaker following. Then the house, being ready for business, will notify the senate and president to that effect. As in the case of the senate, the house will adjourn without receiving the president's message, the reading of that document being a special order for Tuesday afternoon. Perhaps a thousand private pension bills and several hundred bills of general character, covering every conceivable subject from rate legislation and tariff revision to river and harbor improvements and the erection of public buildings, will be dumped into the house hopper the opening day.

The mileage committee will be the only one announced Monday. All the other committees will be ready before adjournment for the holiday recess.

THE RESIGNATION OF C. NEIMEYER

Leaves Service of Central Union Telephone Company.

Prospect, Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Henry Money, who has been residing in Richwood for several years, has moved to his farm south of Prospect.

Austin Mayfield moved from Codding to his new residence on Park avenue, Wednesday.

Warren Dille left this week for Ashley to take charge of Ray Mohr's photograph gallery. Mr. Mohr is at present in the South.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Greek are visiting their daughter, Mrs. W. M. Petitt at Jamestown.

Mrs. George Fleming has returned from a visit with Columbus relatives.

Charles Reynolds of Green Camp is located in Oklahoma.

William Berry has moved from the Schweinfurth farm to Woodland. Mr. Berry will take charge of the store at that place.

C. Neimeyer, who has been with the Central Union Telephone company as manager for a couple of years, has severed his connection with the company Mr. McCrea of Zanesville will take his place.

Miss Mollie Treese of Marion is visiting her parents this week.

Mr and Mrs Bert Fleming of Columbus are the guests of Prospect friends this week

S. M. Lyon, who lives north of Prospect, expects soon to leave for southern Oklahoma to make his future home.

I. Jacobs of Lima was visiting among Prospect friends this week.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

Aged Man Leaves Weir Home—Not Seen Since.

Kirkpatrick, Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The anniversary celebration of the Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church, which was held at Thomas Lyons' home, last Friday evening, was a decided success, a profit of $12.50 being realized.

Miss Maud Decker of Caledonia visited Mrs. Rose Kellog from Friday till Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty, who have been spending their honeymoon in southern Ohio, returned last Friday.

Phillip Schumacher, an elderly gentleman who has been making his home with W. G. Weir, the past two years, took some clothes and left two weeks ago Friday night, saying he was going to the F. W. Monnett home. He has not been seen since.

Mrs. Daisy Kennedy of Woodsfield is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

The Misses Sadie and Grace Weir of east of Caledonia visited with Miss Lelah Dawson, Sunday.

The protracted meeting at the Disciple church closed Sunday morning after three weeks' duration, ten new members in all being added to the church.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon was the guest of Mrs. Coons last Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Coons preached a very interesting sermon at the M. E. church, Sunday afternoon.

School began last Monday with Mrs. Jessie Daugherty as teacher.

Mrs. Ellen Rosencrans visited over Sunday with relatives near Claridon.

John Tooley of Gallon visited with Harry Kennedy the past week.

REAL ESTATE.

Roxey J. Johnson to W. O. Rish, part of a lot in La Rue. $350.

Sarah E. Kohberger to M. H. Bain, a lot in Marion, $1.

Rosa Tupton to William H. DeRoche, a lot in Morral. $1.

C. S. Lippincott and others to W. C. Sherman, part of two lots in Marion, $2,000.

J. S. Miles to R. W. Gabler, two lots in Waldo. $140.

M. H. Morten to B. Waddel, fifteen acres in Waldo township, $1,000.

Marshall Markey to J. B. Guthery, two lots in Marion, $600.

M. T. Orians to Gustav Heyde, a lot in Marion, $1,700.

Alice Reasonable to Arthur C. Cools, a lot in Marion, $1,400.

H. W. Smith, by attorney, to A. W. Tonguett, a lot in Marion, $53.

Matilda Austin to Claud B. Austin, three-quarter acres in Claridon. $100.

Henry M. Clark to Elizabeth Clark, fifty-nine acres in Green Camp township, $3,000.

The Standard Real Estate company to the Marion Lime & Stone company, 229 acres in Marion township, $30,000.

John Cusic to C. W. Campbell, a lot in Marion, $1,250.

Rosa O. Eckfeld to James B. Guthery, a lot in Marion, $150.

J. B. Guthery to John and G. S. Bain, eight lots in Marion, $1,500.

V. Perle Garfield to Philip Loyer, part of a lot in Marion, $1,600.

John W. Humphreys to Daniel Moyer, 108 acres in Waldo township, $10,000.

Christopher Hellman to J. W. Hawk, a lot in Marion, $1,400.

James S. Hogan, by sheriff, to Mary Hannegan, 125¾ acres in Bowling Green township, $7,545.

C. D. Schaffner to F. W. Haberman, part of a lot in Marion, $1,000.

M. O. Stoll to E. E. Bush, a lot in Marion, $1,500.

Susana Bechtel to W. R. Court, a lot in Prospect, $500.

J. H. Bain and others to J. B. Guthery, six lots in Marion, $1,800.

Luella Baker to O. G. Landon, a lot in Marion, $1,075.

Benjamin Burns to Eliza M. Dutton, a lot in New Bloomington, $25.

John H. Bain to Luesa E. Gilbert, a lot in Marion, $250.

Frank Berry and others to city of Marion, part of a lot in Marion, $1.

David Vestal to E. E. Bush, a lot in Marion, $3,000.

George Von Stein to Margaret Fox, a lot in Marion, $500.

Martin E. Walters to C. W. Fox, a lot in Marion, $1,400.

Green Camp Rebekahs.

The Thanksgiving social given by the Rebekahs at Green Camp, Thursday evening, was a splendid success. A nice sum was realized, the attendance being unusually large.

J. L. Elliott and family of Columbus are guests of Mr. Elliott's mother, Mrs. Martha Keiler.

STATISTICS OF LOSS BY STORMS

Since September 1 It Has Been Very Heavy.

NEVER BEFORE HAS IT BEEN SO GREAT

During the Last Three Months Three Disastrous Storms on the Lakes Wreck Many Vessels—In This Week's Storm the Property Loss Is Reported To Be $3,000,000.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—The present season has been the most disastrous to shipping in the history of navigation of the Great lakes.

The cost of life and property has been enormous.

There have been seasons when more lives have been lost. Disasters to passenger boats, not due to storms, have brought the death roll of certain previous years higher than that of 1905.

But never before have there been so many boats destroyed from one cause or another. Never has there been so great a property loss. Never have so many lives been lost in storms.

The opening weeks of the season were marked with fair weather and heavy traffic. Then, after September 1, three great storms swept the length of the chain of lakes—an unprecedented thing in lake history.

The first raged from September 1 to September 3. When it was over, four vessels had gone down with thirty-eight sailors aboard. The storm was not remarkable for its fury, but, coming suddenly, it caught the boats unprepared.

October 20, the second storm—the fiercest of the three on the lower lakes—broke. It wrecked nine boats and drowned forty-eight sailors.

This week's gale was the most disastrous of the season. Many of the twenty-six vessels were of the latest and most expensive type. The property loss in this storm alone is reported to be at least $3,000,000. In nearly every case the wrecked boats were driven ashore. With plenty of sea room, the big steel vessels could have weathered the gale.

A COTTAGE PRAYER MEETING IS HELD

Stiffler Home at Green Camp Scene of Surprise.

Agosta, Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. J. E. Holmes and sons, Paul, Hubert and Howard, are visiting relatives at Washington C. H.

Mrs. J. D. Hosler has been called to Tennessee because of the critical condition of a sister who resides in that state.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rusler were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, Sunday.

The condition of Mrs Hattie Bilger is much improved after a severe illness.

Miss Nina Dutton entertained a number of her friends at the home of her parents, Sunday, in celebration of her sixteenth birthday anniversary. A dinner was served.

Mrs. Tonguett is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Reeves, of Marion over Thanksgiving.

F. W. Stoll is assisting Rev. Jacob Bockstahler in a series of meetings at the Salem German M. E. church. A deep interest is manifest.

Mrs. Rhoderick of Raymond is a guest of her uncle, A. C. Johnston.

Rev. T. M. Houser and several members of his congregation, with well-filled baskets and sacks called upon the aged Mr and Mrs. Stiffler. After the recovery from the surprise a cottage prayer meeting was enjoyed.

Miss Dessie Fish of Green Camp is a guest at the home of Mrs. Myron Rusler.

LARUE WEDDINGS THANKSGIVING DAY

Young People United by Rev. J. A. Sutton.

LaRue, Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Miss Eva May Black and Mr. James A. Deal, residing two miles north of DeCliff, were married by Rev. J. A. Sutton at his home at 3 o'clock Thursday.

Miss Recie Edith Rizor and Mr. Rutherford T. Doren were married by Rev. Mr. Sutton at 9 o'clock Thursday evening.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A sensible man neither depreciates himself nor makes light of his abilities.

It's as easy for a women to talk as it is difficult for her to say something.

But the skin-deep beauty of a woman may not be sufficient to hide her ugly temper.

About the easiest way to hurt a woman is to say something about the man she loves.

There are times when the voltage of a wasp seemingly exceeds that of a ten horsepower dynamo.

With no motive in life a man is like an automobile minus the steering wheel.—Chicago News.

AUTO "KID ERADICATOR."

Chicago Autoist's Scheme to Shoot Hot Air at Annoyers.

A novel device known by the sharply defined term of "kid eradicator" recently made its appearance in Chicago. Among motorists in that city it has attracted considerable attention, and as the inventor of the scheme shows no tendency to secure a patent the idea may be copied without fear of infringement upon prior rights, says the New York Times. The "kid eradicator" consists of a hot air jet placed out of sight near the rear step. When a small boy attempts to steal a ride, after the ice cart fashion, he unconsciously rings a small electric bell placed near the driver's seat. The driver then presses a plunger which shoots a jet of hot air upon the intruder's legs. It is said to be very effective, particularly when driving through sections of the city that are unusually infested with mischievous children.

The Chicago automobilist who has perfected this ingenious device does not believe in getting along with as few accessories to his machine as is absolutely necessary. Instead, he has developed a mania for equipping his car with as many fads and fancies as possible. He is said to hold the record for the number of fittings on his car. Besides the "kid eradicator" he has six lamps for various purposes, a clock, a barometer, a thermometer, a grade indicator, an odometer, a speed indicator, a huge horn known as the dragon, an electric bell, a steam whistle and a few other things.

The various attachments have cost the owner about $800, and his car is an object of curious interest whenever he travels to suburban towns. The lamps are lighted by electricity, which is supplied from storage batteries under the seats, and switches are located in the box on the left side of the dashboard. The lamps furnish light to the covered tonneau and can also be flashed upon the indicators in front of the dashboard.

PSALM AGAINST GRAFT.

Clergyman Thinks Adoption of Its Spirit Would End Corruption.

"The spirit of the Fifteenth psalm generally adopted as the standard of morals in the financial and political life of the United States would at once put an end to civic corruption and misrule," says a Chicago dispatch. "It would reform the methods of the stock market and the board of trade."

This was the assertion made recently by Rev. A. C. Douglas of Des Moines, Ia., before the psalmody convention in the Second United Presbyterian church at Chicago.

The Fifteenth psalm, to which allusion was made, reads as follows:

Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? Who shall dwell in thy holy hill?

He that walketh uprightly and worketh righteousness and speaketh the truth in his heart.

He that backbiteth not with his tongue nor doeth evil to his neighbor nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor.

In whose eyes a vile person is contemned, but he honoreth them that fear the Lord. He that sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not.

He that putteth not out his own money to usury nor taketh reward against the innocent. He that doeth these things shall never be moved.

"It would drive boodler and grafter from executive offices, legislative hall and judicial bench," said Rev. Mr. Douglas, speaking of the psalm. "It would reduce the incomes of the McCalls and the McCurdys, the Rogers and the Rockefellers and make restitution of ill got millions to their rightful owners."

BAPTISMAL FONT IN BLACK.

Priest's Rebuke to His Parishioners For "Race Suicide."

The Rev. Francis H. Sinclair, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic church at Rochester, N. Y., recently registered a unique and striking protest against race suicide by causing to be draped in mourning the baptismal font in his church, says a special dispatch from Rochester to the New York Herald.

He was prompted to this act because for six weeks not one infant had received the sacrament of baptism in his church. The members of his parish were filled with curiosity and greatly stirred when they went to mass the other morning and found the mourning emblem draped so ostentatiously about the font.

It was not until after the close of the services, when the parishioners crowded forward and sought an explanation, that they learned the reason.

Experiments on Neuralgia.

Successful experiments were recently made in the treatment of neuralgia and hysteria with radium at the Salpetriere hospital in Paris.

The Burden Bearer.

When you get to thinking that your job is hard
And you envy other people and regard Yourself with pity
And imagine that no other anywhere
Ever toted such a burden as you bear,
Don't become a foolish victim of despair—
Think of Witte!

You may labor where the soil is poor and thin
Or toil among the weary thousands in The busy city,
And you may be justified in feeling blue,
But there's one who has a harder job to do
Than the cruel fates have sorted out for you—
Think of Witte!

Cheer up, oh, weary brother; cast away
The doubts that are the parents of dismay
And be gritty.
If with such a task as his he still can share
The glad hope that the future will be fair,
What right have you to give up in despair?
Think of Witte!

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Growth of Fraternal Insurance.

The insurance scandals in New York are causing many men who but for them would have taken out policies in old line companies to join fraternal insurance organizations. This is shown by the rapid growth those organizations are enjoying and by the shrinkage that has simultaneously taken place in the business of some of the old line companies, and especially of those that have been hit by the investigators.

The circumstance is a regrettable one. Extravagant and corrupt as the management of some of the old line companies has been, the fact remains that old line insurance is, in the long run, much superior to fraternal insurance. Most of the abuses which have developed in the old line companies have been due to the deferred dividends system. This system has tempted and enabled faithless officials to pay themselves exorbitant salaries, to debauch legislatures, and to accumulate enormous reserves, with which they have speculated in Wall street to the enrichment of syndicates to which they belonged. Insurers who have not been beguiled into taking out so-called "participating" policies, but have bought only straight insurance, have usually got a fairer return upon their money than they could have got elsewhere.

It is asserted that the old line companies charge more for straight insurance than they are justified in doing by actuarial statistics. This is true, but on the other hand the fraternal societies do something worse. They always start in by charging less than actuarial statistics require, the consequence of which is that the time invariably comes when they have to raise their rates or go down. The adoption of either alternative is disastrous to the older members. The one makes them pay most for their insurance in their advanced years, when they are able to pay least. The other leaves them without any insurance.

The American people have lost more proportionately by putting their money into fraternal insurance organizations whose rate systems were without scientific foundation than they have by putting it into old line insurance. The principles on which old line insurance is based are sound. The solvency of the big companies is beyond question. All that is needed to make the old line companies of this country as good institutions to insure in as any in the world is to correct the abuses that have crept into them. Before fraternal insurance can be made safe and desirable the principles on which it is based must be changed, and when that is done fraternal insurance will of necessity cost as much as any other.—Chicago Tribune.

Last Stroke of Graft.

In certain revelations recently made by Rev. George S. Pratt of New York appears a striking lesson of the intense speculative instinct in great centers of population.

One item presents was a most flattering and cheering offer from a cremation company. He received a voucher for one hundred dollars, to be applied in discharging the company's bill for burning him up, and burying his ashes after his death. To obtain the benefits of this cheering offer, the clergyman was expected to take advantage of an associate scheme, for his own as well as the company's benefit.

This latter plan was the soliciting of jobs for the undertakers, upon which the minister was to receive ten per cent. of the money paid. The details required that he use his influence as the spiritual adviser of the relatives of the deceased, to induce them to patronize the house back of him, then to give the family his blessing—and pocket the rake-off. As long as the agent should keep at the line of work imposed, there would still remain available the rake-off as a rebate on his own funeral.

It was not a surprise to the minister's congregation when, in exposing these propositions, he added that he had been offered a choice plat in a cemetery, for his own use, if he would extend his missions as a "drummer" to the graveyard.

This rather beats the story of the enterprising lawyer who attended public weddings for the purpose of distributing cards extolling his skill as a divorce attorney. Not being of a sufficiently shrewd business turn of mind to strike the level of the chances offered, this New York minister decided to take his chances of christian burial, without speculating upon the love, the friendship, the sorrow and the burial of his parishioners.—Cleveland News.

Cannon in Position.

Newspapers are showing considerable apprehension as to the peace of mind of the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, who will be re-elected speaker of the house of representatives, without opposition except the pro forma nomination by the Democratic minority. He is regarded as a man who must keep his guiding hand on Republican sentiment, and who must occasionally sit on it with his pockets filled with weights. He has already assumed a reposeful, but at the same time rugged, posture on the tariff reformers. He must know his ground well, and be well informed as to the other persuasive powers in the government, to make his recent unreserved announcement that the tariff will not be changed. He will have a great deal to say, too, about railroad legislation when a program is agreed upon by the "powers that be." He will be one of the powers.

The country seems to be as far from an adjustment on that subject as it was when the last congress adjourned. The cold-blooded person who analyzes events without the intervention of his own views or prejudices easily reaches the conclusion that the elections this year, overwhelming and startling as they were in their results, have thrown but little light on the railroad question. The people were simply after the men who have been accumulating adipose from the public plunder. They made many radical propositions which were not dissected or approved, but the electorate in communities simply voted for a change; and as a general rule they brought about good results.

Now the great questions of national legislation and administration will go on with deliberation, just as though there hadn't been much of a storm. Mr. Cannon is cast for a strong part in the drama. Some critics class him as something of a comedian, but the better estimate is to write him a "general utility man," qualified to play almost any role that may be in an emergency assigned to him, and not reluctant to try anything, from a "beer garden" to a tragedy. Anyhow, he will always know his lines, and that is an achievement for which actors do not usually get as much credit as they deserve.

Mr. Cannon is an adjustable and very useful piece of ordinance.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE WALDO SCHOOLS HOLD EXERCISES

Other Notes of Interest Gathered About the Village.

Waldo, Dec. 1.—[Special]—The public schools observed Thanksgiving day with appropriate exercises Wednesday afternoon. School was then dismissed until Monday.

The second number of the lecture course was given by Professor F. B. Pearson of Columbus, Friday evening. His subject was "The Mission of Poetry."

All of the Sunday-schools are preparing for Christmas entertainments.

Hurdis Morton and family left Monday for Michigan, where they will make their future home.

Daniel Moyer moved, Wednesday, to the farm which he recently bought on the Prospect pike. John Grigsby of Prospect has bought Mr. Moyer's farm and will soon move.

The social given by the Reformed church ladies, Saturday evening, was well attended and a goodly sum was realized for the benefit of the church.

William Michel has erected a barn on the lot near his residence.

Several candidates were initiated by the Rathbone Sisters at the regular meeting Thursday evening. After the close of the lodge session a social hour was enjoyed and refreshments were served.

Fred Eppley and family left Tuesday morning for Bloomville, in Seneca county, where Mr. Eppley has rented a farm.

Mrs. Daisy Llewellyn will conduct the Epworth league services Sunday evening. The topic is "Our One Excuse."

DR. W. H. DOWELL DIES AT GREEN CAMP

A Prominent Young Physician Passes Away Thursday.

Thanksgiving was a sad day for the family of Dr. W. H. Dowell, who died of typhoid-pneumonia at his home in Green Camp, Thursday morning at 11:30 o'clock. He had been bedfast for the past three weeks and his death had been expected for several days.

Dr. Dowell had lived in Marion county during the past fifteen years. He moved from Agosta to Green Camp a year and a half ago. He was thirty-seven years of age. A widow and Forest, a fourteen-year-old son, survive, together with the aged mother and several brothers and sisters of the deceased.

The funeral will be held at the M. E. church at Green Camp, Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, followed by interment in the Prospect cemetery.

Mrs. Frank Raymer of Cleveland is the guest of Mrs. Jennie Raymer and daughters of north State street.

OBITUARIES.

William Riddle, son of James and Jane Riddle, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. A. Sanders of near Essex, Thursday afternoon, November 23, 1905, aged seventy years, ten months and eighteen days. He was a native of Derry county, Ireland, and came to America in early life. He first settled in Pennsylvania. After fourteen years he removed to Missouri. Following a six-years' residence there he removed to Ohio and spent the remainder of his life in Marion and adjoining counties. The record of his marriage was not obtained. He was the father of three sons and one daughter. One son preceded the father in death. One son resides in Missouri, and the only daughter near Essex, at whose home he breathed his last. While in Ireland he became a member of the United Presbyterian church, and rejoined the same denomination while residing in Pennsylvania and remained a worthy member until death. While in Ireland, he became a member of the Orangemen Lodge, No. 579, and retained his membership with that order until death. He was an honest, industrious man, held in high esteem by all who knew him. Funeral service was held Saturday afternoon by Rev. J. A. Sutton at the home of death, following which interment was had in the Price cemetery.

***

Mrs. Susan M. Rizor, daughter of John and Margaret Dood, and wife of Jacob Rizor, departed this life at her late home five miles southwest of La Rue, Thursday evening, November 23, 1905, aged fifty years and ten days. She united in marriage with Jacob Rizor in early life. To them were born ten sons, two of whom have passed on before. When she was but eleven years of age she became a member of the Ebenezer M. E. church. Following marriage and removal, she became a member of the Fairview M. P. church, which membership she worthily retained until death. She was industrious, economical and prudent—a good wife and an effectionate mother. Her last illness was of a few days, dying of a complication of diseases. Her funeral was held in the Fairview M. P. church, Sunday forenoon, attended by Rev. J. A. Sutton and assisted by Rev. Grace Netro. Burial in church yard adjoining.

***

Lillie Fern, daughter of John and Addie Burley, was born, at DeCliff, December 29, 1897. She died at the home of her parents on Bryant street, in this city, November 24, 1905, aged seven years, ten months and twenty-four days. Her funeral service was held Sunday, November 26. A short service was conducted at the residence at 9 o'clock a. m., after which the remains were taken to Pleasant Hill church, where the funeral sermon was preached, Dr. J. L. Hensley officiating. Interment followed in the Pleasant Hill cemetery. She was a member of the Presbyterian Mission Sunday-school on Lee street. May her dear parents and friends so live as to meet her in the better land, where her Saviour has called her.

***

Mrs. W. J. Harper of Wauseon was the subject of an extensive operation for the removal of an abdominal tumor, at the sanatorium, yesterday. The operation was performed by Dr. C. E. Sawyer, assisted by Dr. J. W. Adair. Mrs. Harper was reported as doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances this morning.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

The STAR wants your "Want" Advertisement in this Want Column.

Twenty-five cents for a single insertion, 50c for three issues, 75c for six issues, not to exceed five lines.

Parties advertising in these columns desiring their mail addressed in our care, can do so free of charge.

Because of the cheapness of Star "Want" ads, don't ask it charged, bring the cash with you.

All answers to advertisements should be enclosed in sealed envelopes.

STAR Want Ads Bring Quick Returns

FOR SALE—Six well bred shepherd dogs, 6 weeks old. Price reasonable if sold soon. Inquire of A. I. Sheidler, Bartram avenue. wk-1-p

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A farm of 40 acres, 3½ miles east of LaRue. Well tiled, fair buildings and all black soil. Will trade for a larger farm and pay difference. See M. L. Jones on farm. 26-wk-t3-p

FOR SALE—Some real estate at a bargain. 250 acres near Norton; elegant barn and other buildings, abundant fruit of all kinds, best of water, an all-round good farm. Also 153 acres near Waldo, black and sandy loam, good buildings, abundant fruit, gravel bank on farm.
Also dwelling and store room combined in Chesterville, Morrow county. Rentals pay big interest on investment.
These are money making properties and must be sold at once. A. P. Wintermute, 284 north Washington street, Delaware, O. 27-wk-t2-310-s-t2-c

BULL FOR SALE—Durham, coming two-year-old. Price $35.00. See E. C. Holverstott, Marion. Bell phone 153 W-2 2-th-wks 1-p

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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MARION WEEKLY STAR.

$1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

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PART ONE 8 PAGES.

PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY - - - DECEMBER 2

"New Yorkers will please take notice," remarks the Washington Post, "that they are shooting persons down in Mexico for working frauds in life insurance deals." The Post, no doubt, felt it was hardly necessary to remark that they are shooting up the reputations for the same cause in New York. And, to some people, the Mexican plan would appear the kindlier fate.

That retainer given Mr. Manning for keeping still for seventeen years might be taken to indicate that the insurance people looked upon him as a mighty tiresome story-teller.

When the roll call gets to Oregon, at the opening of the coming session of congress, it will be in order for someone to start that good old song "We shall meet, etc."

Senator Depew says he did not give passes to influence legislation. Possibly he may have given them to keep legislation from being influenced. In a word, the senator may simply have desired to stand pat.

We can easily understand why the population of Iowa shows a steady decrease since it has developed that the girls out there hold a kiss at $10,000.

Mr. Hitchcock promises to retain his portfolio till the land-grabbers are all corralled. Mr. Hitchcock evidently considers himself a first-class insurance risk.

At last we have a refutation of the old idea that everything we enjoy is harmful. A French scientist has demonstrated that kissing is healthy.

The death of Midshipman Branch at Annapolis, for which Midshipman Meriwether is now being tried by court-martial, was a most unfortunate affair, no matter in what light it may be viewed. Under any circumstances the taking of human life is appaling, but the present case is particularly sad, for not only is Branch dead, but Meriwether, who manifestly had not the slightest intention of taking his opponent's life, will ever after, no matter what the verdict of the court-martial, feel, the overwhelming regret that must come to those who disobey the commandment—"Thou shalt not kill." From the testimony thus far adduced it is evident that Branch went out of his way to tantalize Meriwether and roundly deserved the sound whipping which he received, without the awful result. As a matter of fact, it may even be that the navy is better off that one of his nagging disposition has been taken from it. But he was young, and might possibly have developed into a man and a gentleman. He is deprived of that chance. And his opponent, guiltless of all attempt to take human life, may be deprived of the enjoyment of his liberty, and is sure to live on, bereft of all chance of that peace of mind and contentment which men hold most dear.

All the Russian crops are reported short, this year, the riot crop excepted.

Cables indicate that the first and only symptoms of Count Witte's attack of paralysis were noted in the London newspaper offices.

The moral in the story of the fellow who made $15.000 out of seventy-five cents, by betting, is that the fellows who have money shouldn't bet.

After all, Abdul Hamid probably feels that it isn't every man for whom the powers of Europe would arrange a naval pageant.

Since Mr. Rockefeller recommended cheese and slow eating for good health, it has been generally assumed that he has acquired control of the cheese trust and has an ulterior motive in suggesting the other essential.

There are indications that Mr. Dougherty of Peoria will not be careless in the same old way for an indeterminate time, at least, varying anywhere from one to fourteen years.

Speaker Cannon might profitably view the recent election returns and draw a lesson therefrom. Bossism in the house is little, if any, less objectionable than bossism in state politics.

Another difference between the New York wearers of the toga is seen to be, that, while Mr. Depew was recognized as one who sometimes paid money out, Mr. Platt was known only as a man who took money in.

Quail are so scarce that indications are that even the sportsmen who care for only the birds they can get, will favor a closed season of protection for five or ten years. We ought to have begun the period of protection several years ago. The quail need half a chance. They benefit the farmer, and are worth cultivating. It is to be hoped there will be a harmony of interests in legislation this winter and that Bob White will have a chance to prove his usefulness.

Should it so happen that Mr. Odell furnished the remains for the political funeral in New York, what a surprise it would be to Senator Platt to find himself riding among the mourners instead of in the hearse.

The examination of the insurance officials clearly demonstrates that some philanthropist should establish in our colleges chairs of memory.

Editor Finley of the Kenton Press says: "Over at Marion they are selling milk at seven cents a quart." When Mr. Finley bought milk across here he must have had the bartender put a stick in it.

To Governor La Follette's view the lecturer may be a whale on the lyceum circuit and only a minnow in the senate.

Despite the fact that "Aunt Hetty" Green confesses to three score and ten, none of the Wall street wolves are citing her as an example in support of the Osler theory.

Senator Platt naturally sees in the testimony of young Mr. Hyde confirmation of his suspicion that Mr. Odell is a bad, bad man.

Though the general run of humanity has been left in darkness on the subject, it is possible that, later on, light may be thrown on who held the bag when the insurance syndicate deals lost.

Report has it that the state political pie counter was never before so congested.

The people of the Isle of Pines may organize a new government, but unless immigration picks up some they can come no nearer filling the offices without "doubling up" than the average Prohibition convention.

Now that Dr. Gladden has come out against Greek letter initiations, it will not be surprising to see a change of sentiment toward them. The doctor invariably gets with the minority on every proposition.

If it has no other result, the pending life insurance investigation will greatly simplify the work of the solicitors. It will no longer be necessary for them to waste time instructing the risks they seek on the inner workings of the insurance business.

It is to be presumed that the comic opera written by that nine-year-old Springfield boy was given the customary "looking over" by teacher.

A Milwaukee man has pleaded guilty to bribery, and thereby created a sensation. Let no mistake be made, it was the plea and not the crime which created the sensation.

In view of the fact that Mr. Rockefeller only drew $20,000,000 in dividends from Standard Oil, this year, it might have gone hard with him to meet the leather trust's demands for shoes had he not fortunately become accustomed to the bare-foot plan.

Uncle Sam should realize that the canal-digging machinery down in Panama is not adapted to the use of wind power.

Prince Louis, if reports are worthy of credit, had his teeth and his leg pulled simultaneously during his recent visit in New York City.

Senator Tillman is said to be with the president on the subject of railroad rate legislation. The pitchfork joins forces with the big stick.

To be on the safe side and avoid the rush, it might be well to look around a little for your Christmas presents now.

Korea is in complete accord with the sentiment expressed by the late General William T. Sherman on the subject of war.

It might be wisdom on the part of Mr. Odell to take a look at the ax marks on the necks of the other fellows who have been defying the president.

A Hoosier wants a divorce because his wife won't talk to him, which goes to show that there is no accounting for tastes.

Prince Louis of Battenberg no doubt is so happy that that tooth is out, that he doesn't regret that he's also $1,000 out on the operation.

Mr. Rockefeller's agents may use false gauges, but there will be nothing wrong with the gauge used on Mr. Rockefeller when the time comes to make a final balance of his life account.

The correspondents who announced shortly after the election that Attorney General Wade H. Ellis led the Republican ticket have another guess coming. As a mater of fact the official figures show that he is next to the lowest man on the ticket aside from Governor Herrick, his plurality being 42,448. The honors go to Kirtley, with 46,549, while our own Judge Davis comes next with 44,695.

The Federation of Labor is to be commended upon its position on the subject of souvenir labor books and programs. It is a deliberate blow at petty graft and, it is to be feared, blackmail at times. The stand taken by the federation is manifestly one for the upbuilding of this cause of labor, generally, and against the graft element, and as such will be recognized by those who most have labor's interests at heart.

Speaker Cannon is unquestionably one of the notable figures of the country, but should he be run over by the presidential train his remains will not be greatly dissimilar from those of others who have gotten in the way.

While Buckeyes generally see no harm in dancing, which is not at all surprising—for it is seriously to be questioned if harm therein exists—none can take issue with Governor-elect Pattison upon his stand against an inaugural ball. Mr. Pattison is a Methodist. Those who know him best say he is a devout one. The tenets of his church forbid dancing. Church members should do their utmost to follow the teachings of their church, or get out of it, and those who hold exalted positions should be the first to set good examples. All honor to Governor-elect Pattison for the position which he has taken. And the people of Ohio, it may be safely said, will not be serious sufferers that the incoming administration is not to be ushered in with an inaugural ball.

Being onto the good thing the life insurance business offered to the officials may have been one of the reasons why Senator Platt feels that his life has been a failure.

China is of the opinion that her feelings and her back yard have been injured to the extent of about $20,000,000.

The life insurance investigation is developing what an excellent thing insurance is. If the policy-holder can profitably invest in insurance when the business is conducted by grafters, how much more valuable it will be when conducted by men working in the interests of the policy-holders.

While the town marshal of Geddes, South Dakota, was playing his violin his pistol slipped from his pocket to the floor, was discharged, and killed him. It's a toss-up whether the moral of this story is not to carry a pistol or not to play the violin. Both are reprehensible in any event.

The fleet of the powers has seized the island of Mytilene. As Abdul Hamid had been there before them, the powers will probably find the picking also mighty lean.

Under the circumstances, even Mr. Smoot's Mormon friends couldn't blame him should he decide to resign from the senate.

That comet, recently discovered by astronomers, which doesn't look like a comet may be one of these presidential booms wandering around loose.

Chief Justice Hazelrigg of the Kentucky court of appeals is quoted as saying. "If we expect Kentucky to attain the position to which she is entitled we must stop stealing elections." That surely would help some.

Emperor William still insists that he rendered President Roosevelt valuable assistance in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan. What's the difference if the Kaiser gets a little pleasure out of the claim, so long as Mr. Roosevelt is indifferent.

Austria proposes to grant universal suffrage. Austria has evidently drawn a lesson from the present-day conditions in Russia.

At the recent Cuban election, it is charged, more votes were cast than there were males in the city. Evidently they've been raiding the graveyards down that way also.

Senator Depew is said to have at last reached that stage of composure where he can hear a funny story told without shedding tears.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat admits that government control of the railroads is a little bit startling, but that anything new is at first. And even the railroads' control of the government was new at one time.

A lot of old bachelors up at Fostoria organized a bachelors' club one night recently, alleging that they preferred single blessedness because it costs too much to get married. They might at least have paid the Fostoria girls the compliment of telling the truth.

That Cleveland clergyman who declares he would rather carry about a stomach full of beer than one full of apple dumplings, not that he loves beer more, but that he loves apple dumplings less, evidently married a graduate of a cooking school.

And once again President Roosevelt touches a popular chord in coming out for a lock canal. The people of America want a canal, and, all things even, do not care whether it is sea-level or lock. But if it will cost $90,000,000 more to build a sea-level canal than the lock style and take twice as long to do it, Americans, generally, will favor the lock canal. A canal, adequate to shipping needs and substantially constructed, is the thing after all.

If there is any Ohio Democrat who wishes to pose as unique, he might make application for one of those 150 non-remunerative jobs in the gift of the governor-elect.

An exchange remarks that vast deposits of fine coal have been found in the Philippines and Alaska, and assures us that the fuel question is one on which the United States can rest easy. It's not so much the fuel question which is troubling the people, however, as the matter of transportation. If the motive power is insufficient to haul coal from the Hocking valley, just imagine yourself buying a ton of coal brought from Alaska or the Philippines.

The Columbus Dispatch gleefully announces that the annual distribution of government seeds will begin about December 1. Now if the Dispatch will only assure us that the seeds adapted to northern Minnesota won't be sent to Florida and vice versa, we might be tempted to try to plant some of them.

Senator Platt, while realizing that he is a trifle too aged to assume the political leadership of the Empire state, yet feels sufficiently youthful to tackle the job of hammering a rattail file down the touch-hole of Mr. Odell's political cannon.

After all, it might have shown wisdom on the part of China to have held back her bill for the use of the battleground till she had a line on the bill of Japan for driving the Russians out of Manchuria.

After looking over her yearly output of 20,000,000,000 eggs, the hen is at a loss to understand all this turkey sentiment at present.

"LaFollette must regret that he wasn't born twins," says the Washington Post. As a matter of fact, it must be a matter of sorrow to him that he wasn't born triplets in view of the tempting offers of the lyceum bureaus.

Good-by, Mr. McCurdy. We realized you would be going soon, but we hardly imagined it would be thus early.

It is said that the hens of America last year laid eighteen and a quarter dozen eggs for every inhabitant of the United States, but unfortunately the egg trust got to the nests first.

The report now is that the senate has about concluded not to blow into the muzzle of the president's railroad rate bill.

It's no use for Cassie Chadwick to tell any more about the financiers. The public already believes the worst.

Hall Caine is telling the people of London that Americans eat too much. That ought to boom steerage traffic if the Londoners could only scrape up enough to pay for passage over.

THE RESIGNATION OF MRS. SHAEFFER

Meeting of Trustees of Waddel Ladies' Home.

The trustees of the Waddel Ladies' home, at a regular monthly meeting held Wednesday afternoon in the office of the home on Delaware avenue, accepted the resignation of Mrs. Margaret V. Shaeffer, the matron, which took effect December 1. Mrs. Shaeffer resigns because of ill health. She will return to her home in Lancaster.

Mrs. Shaeffer has been in charge of the Waddel home ever since the institution was first opened, and has rendered valuable services. Her place will be filled temporarily by her present assistant, Miss Celia Keyes of St. Paris. The trustees will meet in a short time to appoint a matron.

The trustees of the home are well pleased with the interest that is being shown by the public in the first annual harvest home week, which began Monday. A large number of liberal contributions of provisions have already been received.

COMMON PLEAS.

The suit brought by Henry Spangler, administrator of the estate of the late Gilbert L. Spangler of La Rue, against Jay Thomasson and his wife, Belle Thomasson, was settled in the court of common pleas Wednesday.

Gilbert L Spangler, a veteran of the civil war, lived for several years with Mr. and Mrs. Thomasson and shortly before his death gave them all his property, including thirty-two shares in the La Rue Telephone company, a house and lot in that village and other personal property of minor value.

After Spangler's death his brother, as administrator, sued to secure possession of the property. The suit was brought about a year ago. By the terms of settlement, each party pays half the costs and Mr. Thomasson gives Spangler eight of the thirty-two shares in the telephone company.

Charles M. Coonrod avers that his former wife was not married to R. C. Gable in Warren, October 4. He states that if she is really married to Gable, as she claims, the ceremony was performed after October 7.

Coonrod's former wife, in the answer which she filed in the court of common pleas this week to the suit begun by Coonrod for the possession of their five-year-old child, Della Marie, recites that, October 4, she was married in Warren to Gable, who she says is a practical stenographer and a respectable gentleman. She is now living with Gable on Windsor street and has possession of the child who is the cause of the litigation between the defendant and Coonrod.

Coonrod, through his attorneys, DeGolley & DeGolley, has filed a reply to Mrs. Gable's answer, in which he states his doubts as to her marriage with Gable. He denies that the charge of his former wife that he is immoral and dissipated and unfit to care for his child.

McCLAIN'S.

The Great Contest Ended---

The most successful ever put on, and one in which nearly every resident of Marion county has been directly or indirectly interested.

305---Xmas Presents---305

That many entirely different, useful, acceptable gifts could be found in this store by the winner of the FIRST PRIZE in this contest.

Mrs. Chas. Douglass, 217 West Center St.,

receives the large oak rocker. Her list contained 308 distinct articles.

SECOND PRIZE---PARLOR CENTER TABLE,

Mrs. Frank Coe, 225 Olney Ave.,

whose list included 213 different appropriate gifts.

THIRD PRIZE---BAMBOO CORNER CHAIR,

Mrs. James Jenkins, North Fountain St.,

who knew of 209 chances one would have for selection of Xmas gifts from this store.

The above lists, which won the prizes, and several hundred other splendid ones are on exhibition at the store. It was our intention to publish them in full, but owing to the early hour at which the paper is going to press this morning, we cannot do so.

Every Contestant Will Receive a Souvenir.

Public Sale

NEXT TUESDAY,

December 5, 1905.

Remember the Date and Place,

2 miles west of Marion, on the Marion and Agosta pike. One Span 7-year-old Mules—weight 1500 each and over. Team of sorrel horses, two fresh Milch Cows, all implements needed on any farm, all in first-class shape; Household Goods, etc., etc.

MRS. M. H. TEA.

The Lesson of the War.

In an interview with William E. Curtis, General Chaffee discusses the lessons learned by American officers from the Russo-Japanese war. The greatest of these, as may be conjectured by all who followed the early stages of the conflict was the "preparedness" of the Japanese. This feature of Japan's national life was treated at considerable length by George Kenan in the Outlook. Almost with the outbreak of hostilities, Mr. Kenan was in Japan and was given a clear insight into the military condition of the island. He found every man from the commissioned officer in the army to the coal handlers in the ships undergoing a thorough course of training in the particular branch of activity assigned him. He found thoroughly equipped arsenals and navy yards bending every energy to make ready for the impending struggle, and learning these things he announced to the world that Russia had undertaken one of the most stupendous tasks in her history.

It is no cause for surprise therefore that the results of these preparations impressed themselves very strongly on the minds of those American military strategists who had the good fortune to make a practical study of the war. But General Chaffee deals more particularly with the army regulations in vogue in Japan. He finds every young, able-bodied citizen put through a severe course of military training. He finds the awkward country boy developing under this training into a graceful human machine, capable of enduring long marches and trained in all the arts of war, but more efficient than a machine because his brain is developed at the same time so that when his period of first enlistment has expired, he is educated as well as trained. Nor does the government stop at this. After three years of service the young citizen is mustered in the first Reserves, where he is required to give from thirty to sixty days' service annually for four years more. Then he is graduated into the second Reserves where, for four years, he is liable to service whenever the government may need him. Under this system the Mikado has at his back a million efficient soldiers whom he can assemble in short order. These men are not soldiers for the mere fun of the thing, nor because they are paid for it, but because they regard it as a duty With them it is a matter of patriotism and when they go out to meet the enemy they dont' weigh the possibility of losing their lives. Their one thought is, how much service they can render their country.

Such an army is impregnable as against any other way organized under a less patriotic system. Taking into account the low morale that prevailed in the Russian army the issue of the war is easily comprehended.—Toledo Blade.

PRESS COMMENT.

A Different River.

For years Mr. Bryan himself has been a cantankerous friend up the river. But it is a different river.—Chicago Tribune.

Trend of the Times.

The irresistible trend of the times causes Mr McCurdy to accept a reduction of salary by fifty per cent, which also leaves it only fifty per cent greater than that of the president of the United States.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Life's Story.

A little fun,
A little play,
A little laughter
Day by day,
A little school
And we'll confess
A little bit
Of waywardness
A little grief
A little woe,
As down the later
Years we go.
A little love,
A little strife,
A deal of hope—
And this is life.

—Pittsburg Post.

260

Satisfied and delighted purchasers are ever ready to proclaim the merits and goodness of the

GAS QUEEN

2 room size . . $14.00
4 room size . . $16.00

FREE GAS CONNECTIONS.

There is no other gas heater with such an enviable record. No other to approach it in economy and heat producing results. We guarantee satisfaction.

AMMAN'S

William Weber and James Hogan were in Kenton. Tuesday, making arrangements for a game of polo to be played with the Kenton team at that place.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SHERIFF DROWN TO TAKE OFFICE

Constitutional Amendment Will Not Interfere.

CONFERENCE WITH STATE SECRETARY

Decision as to Effect of Legislation on Terms of County Officials—Secretary of State Laylin Makes a Statement Which Is Considered as Final.

Secretary of State L. C. Laylin has apparently decided the dispute that has arisen here over the question relating to what effect the recent provision made for the biennial election of county officials will have on the term of Sheriff P. C. Sells and the date on which Sheriff-elect E. E. Drown will take his office.

Sheriff-elect Drown held a conference with the secretary of state, at Columbus Monday, and learned that the amendment to the constitution will not prevent him from taking his office January 1, 1906, the date now provided by the statutes. Sheriff Sells must retire on that date, says Mr. Laylin.

Seemingly this practically settles disputes which have arisen in all parts of the state concerning the amendment and the bearing which it will have upon the terms of officials.

A number of Marion county officials maintain that legislation providing for bi-ennial elections had been adopted previous to the recent election, and that only the favorable vote of the people was necessary to put it in force.

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE MARRIED TUESDAY

Miss Lydia Reichardt and Mr. Frank Thatcher.

Miss Lydia Reichardt of Green Camp and Mr. Frank Thatcher of this city were married by Rev. C M. Schaaf at Prospect, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher will make their home in this city on the Boulevard.

Haines-Boggs' Marriage.

Miss Addie Haines and Mr Joseph Boggs of LaRue were married at Ridgeway Wednesday at 9 o'clock. They will make their home at LaRue.

Special Extraordinary

We have just purchased the remaining stock of one of the best manufacturer's line of skirts, about 300 of them, and placed them on sale

Friday Morning.

The prices on these will be a revelation.

$15 and $12 Skirts . $7.95
$10 and $9 Skirts . . $6.95
$8 and $7.50 Skirts . $5 95

Every garment fresh from the tailors and man-tailored.

Don't miss this sale.

MARION CLOTHING & CLOAK COMPANY

SUGAR

Is going up but we are still selling cheap
Best granulated sugar per pound..... 5c
100 pounds or more $4.95

OIL

Is going up but we bought a car-load before the rise and selling
Best Alhaine per gallon 12c

Our New

Prunes, Raisins, Currants and Peaches are in, we can please you with quality and prices.

Mustard and Ketchup.

We first opened a barrel of each.
Mustard, per gallon..... 25c
Ketchup, per gallon..... 45c

THE CONSUMERS
Wholesale Grocery.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.
PHONES { Citizens 1174 / Bell 317 Y

MRS. HAL BARRACK IS DECLARED INSANE

Woman Has No Appreciation of Right and Wrong.

Probate Judge G. H. Foster, Wednesday, ordered Mrs. Hal Barrack, charged with insanity in an affidavit filed by her husband, taken to the Columbus state hospital.

The physicians who examined Mrs. Barrack reported her mental ailment to be in the form of a want of appreciation of right and wrong. They report that she has been arrested several times for loitering and apparently prefers such life to a comfortable home with her husband and children. She has a total disregard for her future and has made at least one attempt to commit suicide.

The affliction of Mrs. Barrack, according to the report of the physicians, is due to sickness. Her present affliction dates back five years, previous to which time, according to testimony, she was a devoted wife and mother.

TO CHANGE DATE OF INAUGURATION

Committee Having in Charge the Matter Decides on Day.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The committee on change of the date of inauguration of the president Tuesday afternoon decided to recommend to congress the last Thursday in April. This is in accordance with the Senator Hoar resolution which twice passed the senate, but which failed of action in the house. A majority of the governors of states are in favor of the new date suggested.

TARIFF WAR IS ON WITH GERMANY

Present Trade Agreement Under the Dingley Act Denounced.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The first step in the tariff war between Germany and the United States was taken today when Secretary of State Root received from the German embassy here a notice from the German government of the denunciation of the present trade agreement under section 3 of the Dingley act.

ANNUAL FALL FESTIVAL HELD

By Philharmonic Choral and Orchestral Society.

UNDER DIRECTION OF H. E. GOODSELL

Attendance Is a Great Disappointment, but the Program Is a Fine One in Every Detail—Festival Is Held at the Grand Opera-House Tuesday Evening.

The fall festival given by the Philharmonic Choral and Orchestral society under the direction of Howard E. Goodsell at the Grand, Tuesday evening, was a disappointment so far as the attendance was concerned.

The music rendered, both vocal and instrumental, was pleasing in the extreme to the music-lovers present, and the program proved a fine one in every number.

Unfortunately the evening was a disagreeable one, and as the patrons of the entertainment were late in gathering, the rise of the curtain was considerably delayed.

The program rendered included six numbers and was opened with an overture by the Philharmonic orchestra, after which the "Redemption Hymn" was sung by Miss Fay Jones, with chorus and orchestra.

The next number was rendered by a string orchestra and flute and Mme. Loma Owen Conklin of Delaware contributed two beautiful vocal solos with orchestral accompaniment.

The program was concluded with a selection from "Carmen" by the orchestra and a solo, "Fair Ellen," by Mme. Conklin and Mr. Ernest Carl, with chorus and orchestra

Mr. Howard E. Goodsell appeared as conductor and Mr. Ludolph Arens of Richwood as accompanist during the evening

The chorus was composed of Mrs. O D. Freese, Mrs. Joseph Johnston, Miss Delilah Barker, Miss Rhoda Lee, Miss Inez Lee, Miss Fay Jones, Miss Nettie Monnette, Miss Ada Monnette, Miss De Emma Hawley, Miss Mary Frye, Miss Mary Fies, Miss Nellie Jennings, Miss Edna Schaffner, Miss Dollie Cheney, Miss Nancy Lewis, Miss Nettie Ramer, Miss Madge Noyes, Miss Ella Paddock, Miss Malinda Krause, J E. Waddell, W H. Likins, C. F. Church, J. H. Oatey, Clyde R. Dunn, J B Humes, John Alline, C B. Whitney, E. H. Cowan, D. S. Warner and J. M Bailey.

The orchestra was composed of Miss Pearl Cheney, Miss Clara Leffler, L. B. McNeal, John Wissler, A. Z. Meredith, Frank Norris, George W. Baker, H. S. Martin, N. S. Childers, William Martin, Frederick Clark, Homer R. Waddell, W B. Hepp, Charles Wissler, T. M. Cunningham, Carrol Davidson, Ludolph Arens and Howard E. Goodsell, the director.

ENGINE-HOUSE SATISFACTORY

Building Is Accepted by Board of Public Safety.

NEW FIRE STATION FOR WEST MARION

Captain and Firemen Will Be Appointed So Station Can Be Put in Service December 11—An Important Meeting of Board of Public Safety Tuesday.

The new West End engine-house was accepted from the contractor, James B. Luke, late Tuesday afternoon, at a regular meeting of the board of public safety held in the city clerk's office. The engine-house cost $5,194.79 and will be equipped and ready for the first fire, it is thought, by Monday, December 11.

Members Fred W. Peters and Charles E. Gompf of the safety board passed nearly all of Tuesday inspecting the new building and looking over the plans and specifications of the architect, Wilbur T. Mills of Columbus. It will be remembered that, owing to some ambiguity of the first set of plans, another set was drawn and these were followed out strictly by the contractor, who is highly complimented by the members of the board on his work in the construction of the building. The safety board members and Fire Chief McFarland are much pleased with the building in every way.

The new engine-house will contain the old hose reel and the time-worn steam engine, but the latter will be only an ornament of days gone by. Three firemen, including the captain, will be stationed at the engine-house. The firemen and the captain will be appointed by the time the engine-house is fitted for service. The safety board will recommend their names from the recently examined applicants and Mayor John G. Mader will make the appointments. Additional hose for the new department was purchased at Tuesday's meeting.

Wednesday, Riley and Mac, two fire horses that have been on pasture, were brought into the city and will be groomed for service. Chief McFarland states that he has not decided which of the city fire horses will be used in the West End. The six horses will be paired and the pair most satisfactory to the chief will be sent to the West End.

PROBATE COURT.

The will of Deborah H. Turner, late of this city, has been filed with Judge G. H Foster and application has been made to have it admitted to probate. The hearing will be held December 4.

Henry B. Pennell, Sr., guardian of Henry B Pennell, Jr., has filed an application for a sale of his ward's real estate.

William M. Jones, guardian of Mildred and Mabel Jones, has filed a report of an appraisement of real estate. An additional bond has been ordered

Martin E. Walters, guardian of David L. Walters, has filed a report of the private sale of real estate. The report has been approved.

A report of the appraisement of the personal property of John Garster, deceased, has been filed

Joseph B Ludlum of Maplewood has been appointed administrator of the estate of James S. Ludlum, the man who died under mysterious circumstances here several weeks ago. The deceased has a family living in Chicago.

A marriage license has been issued to John H. Knickle of Green Camp and Sarah Ethel Hudson of Pleasant township.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Joseph Boggs and Addie Haines, both of La Rue; Frank Thatcher of Marion and Lyddie Reichardt of Green Camp.

Mary A. Hecker has been appointed guardian of Vern O. and Edith A. M Hecker.

J W Hecker and Frank T. Zuck have been appointed executors of the estate of Jacob J. Hecker, deceased.

J. W. Hecker has been appointed guardian of William B. Wood, an imbecile

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Shroat, a hearing has been held and an appraisement ordered.

A marriage license has been issued to James Monk of Agosta and Lutichia Montgomery of Caledonia.

The will of the late Jay T. Merchant was probated Tuesday. Merchant left all of his property to his wife and only son.

In the matter of the estate of George Hinamon, deceased, John Firstenberger, as executor, has filed a petition to sell real estate.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Rutherford T. Orion of Marion and Edith Rizor of Bowling Green; Frank W. Anderson and Abbey E. Holland, both of this city.

No sensible man is willing to swear to the fool things he says during courtship, and no sensible woman would want him to.

Consider the Quality

And it's easy to see that our prices are very low.

New shipment of good cotton blankets at..... ... 10c
Large size heavy nap blankets pair $1.00
Floor oilcloth per yard 25c
Linoleum per square yard 50c
Canvass gloves three pair for. 25c
One lot 75c and $1.00 leather gloves and mittens to close out at .39 & 25c
Regular 25c Jersey gloves per pair..15c
Lot ladies' black mercerized skirts.$1 00
Children's wool knit mittens.. 10c
Good weight outing flannel per yard. 5c
An elegant assortment of handkerchiefs, some plain, some embroidered, some lace edge, prices.3c to 50c
Regular $1.25 knotted comforts at..$1.00
Ladies' flannel skirts 25c

THE ARK.

145 and 146 South Main.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Death of Child—The six-day-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Martin died Sunday morning at the Martin home in Morral. Funeral services were held at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon at the residence.

Miller Bankrupt—Frank H. Miller, a prominent Claridon township farmer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy and Robert Carey of Upper Sandusky, referee for the bankrutcy court was here Monday to hear Miller's application read.

BIRTHS.

Born, a son to Mr and Mrs Elmer Wilson of Agosta, November 23

A son was born, November 23, to Mr and Mrs. William Davis of Bennett street

Born, November 24, a son to Mr. and Mrs Michael Tion, residing north of Agosta

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs John Moon of Scott Town, last Saturday morning.

BURTON GUILTY ON TWO COUNTS

Is Sentenced To Serve Six Months in Jail.

MUST ALSO PAY A HEAVY FINE

Burton's Counsel Files a Writ of Error and Bill of Exceptions and Moves That the Former Act as a Supercedeas—The Case Will Go to the Supreme Court.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29.—United States Senator Joseph Ralph Burton of Kansas, who was declared guilty Sunday of having used his official offices in behalf of the Rialto Grain and Securities company before the postoffice department at Washington, was sentenced today to six months in the Iron county, Missouri, jail, and to pay a fine of $2,500, by Judge Willis Vandeventer in the United States circuit court.

Judge Vandeventer pronounced sentence on counts six and seven of the indictment, the sentence in each case being the same, but they are to run concurrently, making the term of sentence and the fine identical, as if there had been but one finding.

T. W. Lehman, senior counsel for Burton, filed a writ of error, which was acknowledged, also a bill of exceptions. His motion that the writ of error act as a supercedeas in the proceedings was granted and the case will now have to be passed on by the United States supreme court.

MIDNIGHT WEDDING AT PASTOR'S HOME

Mr. Frank W. Anderson and Miss Abby E. Holland.

Frank W. Anderson of this city and Miss Abby E. Holland of Big Island were married, Wednesday night at 11:30 by Rev. Mr. Twining at his residence in Green Camp.

Mrs. Amy Sharp is spending a few days with relatives in Bucyrus

Granulated Sugar

5c per Pound.

We are selling granulated sugar in any quantity at 5c per pound.
Bring your produce here.

R. T. Lewis & Co.

THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE.

December Sale Wraps and Furs.

Reduction in Prices on Winter Coats and Furs Now,

Which is practically the very beginning of the Wrap season. Our styles are better than those shown elsewhere. Secure one of these garments now.

$10.00 *Buys satin lined Kersey Mixtures in loose and fitted Coats, worth* $18.50

$12.50 *Buys 50-inch black and castor satin lined kersey coats in mannish effects, worth* $18.50

$15.00 *Buys 50-inch coats satin lined and trimmed made from beautiful kerseys and mixtures, worth* $25.00

$5.00 *Buys children's coats made from beautiful melton, blue and brown, cut full, made with storm collars, worth* $7 50

Fur Values Never Before Equaled.

$2.50 Black Electric Seal Cluster Scarfs—28 inches long, 6 black tails for trimming, $1.00. $1.00

$2.50 River Mink Scarf- Rich cinnamon brown, 28 inches long, cluster of 6 tails, $1.25. $1.25

$3.00 River Mink Cluster Scarf—Of rich brown, trimmed with brown tails, oxidized chain, $1.50. $1.50

$3 00 Long Black Coney Scarf—35 inches long, lined with same material, $1.98. $1.98

$5.00 Black Coney Double Scarf—Neck fur lined, tails 52 inches long, trimmed with tails & cord, $2.98 $2.98

$10.00 Blended Water Mink Double Scarf—Full 65 inches long, satin lined, tail trimming, $4 98. $4.98

$10.00 Genuine Gray Squirrel—Satin lined Zoza Tie—Silk ornament and Chenille trimming, $5.00. $5.00

Rich $7.50 Isabella Fox Scarf—55 inches long, beautiful deep fur, two genuine brush fox tails, $3.98. $3.98

In Our Linen Department.

Buy your table linen with a border all round; at this store there is no extra charge for pattern cloths we sell them by the pattern cloth at the same price as you pay by the yard without border.

We are selling in a beautiful silver bleached German damask pattern cloths in two yards, 2 1-2 yard lengths at per yard 59c

Napkins to match, per dozen at $1.50

German silver bleached table Linens with handsome borders, 68 inches wide, at per yard. 75c

Napkins to match, at per dozen $2.00

Bleached Linen Cloths in excellent quality of linen, all lengths, extra widths, handsome new patterns, at per yard. 89c

Bleached Scotch Satin Damask Table Cloths two yards wide, beautiful open border designs, swell patterns, all ready for the table, at per yard $1.00

Napkins to match, at $3.00

Uhler & Phillips.

"MANATTAN" FOR QUALITY.

When You Buy

The Manhattan's Superior Tailored Clothes.

You get garments for which the most expert tailor craft in America stand sponser---You get the highest quality fabrics, absolutely correct style, superb tailoring and a guaranteed faultless fit.
More than this you certainly cannot wish for.---more than this the most noted tailor cannot give you.
"Manhattan" suits and overcoats are ready-to-put on, no tiresome tryons They fit at once.

OVERCOATS $6.00 to $30.00.
SUITS $5.00 to $25.00.

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RUSSIAN JEW'S STATUS

Herman Rosenthal Describes Prejudice Against His Race.

MASSACRES LAID TO THE CHURCH

Jewish Editor Blames Pobedonostzeff, Some of the Higher Bureaucrats and Bishops—Believes Present Outbreak Will Last a Year—Persecutions of the Black Hundred—The Pale of Settlement.

Probably no man in America knows more about the status of the Jew in Russia than Herman Rosenthal, chief of the Slavonic department of the New York Public library and one of the editors of the Jewish Encyclopedia. The other night he said to a New York Times reporter:

"In a nutshell, the situation is this: Russia in its attitude to Jews is just about where England was in the thirteenth century. You have read ballads of old England in which the Jew was always pictured as the villain, the man to be hated, despised and ill treated. Some three centuries ago the Anglo-Saxons decided that the Jew was a human being, like themselves, and they began to treat him so. Some day, of course, the same transformation will take place in Russia, but it will not come suddenly. It will be the result of a gradual change, as it has been with other nations.

"A great deal has been said and written about the feeling of the Russian peasant toward his fellow countryman, the Jew. You hear one man declare that the peasants hate the Jews with a deadly hatred, and another says: 'The peasant has no ill feeling toward the Jew at all. He is only the ignorant tool of despotic and cruel leaders, who incite him to rioting and bloodshed.' Neither of these views is exactly correct.

"As a matter of fact, the Russian peasant has a very decided prejudice against Jews. He is born with it—it is the growth of centuries of prejudice on the part of his ancestors. Such a prejudice, born in a man as it is and almost part of his flesh and blood, is not to be destroyed in a day. Years, and many of them, are necessary to end it, but even with this prejudice the peasant is not a man who wants to be going around killing Jews and burning their homes all the time. He may live with them peacefully for years—then unscrupulous leaders will inflame his latent prejudice and the mob spirit carries him along.

"Afterward, very often, he is very contrite. Once, after the riot in Kiev, in 1881, Russian peasants came to me weeping about what they had done and asking themselves how they had ever come to such acts of violence. It happened that there was no killing in that riot, only a great deal of property was destroyed. I asked these peasants how it was they hadn't thought of these wrongs beforehand, but they didn't know themselves.

"Undoubtedly Pobedonostzeff and some of the higher bureaucrats are responsible for the present outbreak throughout Russia. Of course that has not come out officially yet, but it will be proved to be the truth. Pobedonostzeff and some of the bishops who stand for the old order of things and want to see the cause of liberty killed before it grows any stronger have sown the seeds of riot and bloodshed. When the Kishineff massacres sent a thrill of horror around the world I said then that De Plehve, who has since been killed, was at the bottom of the trouble. By many I was laughed at. They said it could not be. When the smoke cleared away and the facts came out it was proved beyond doubt that he was responsible.

"The faction that does such injury to the Jews works through an organization known as the Chornaya Sotnya. In English this means the Black Hundred. It is a secret and very powerful organization and has its members in all the large cities. Its object, to put it briefly, is to kill the cause of liberty. Wherever it finds an opportunity the Black Hundred persecutes or kills the liberals. Jews are not the only victims, but they are the easiest because of the already full grown prejudice possessed by the peasants. The high church dignitaries, like these bishops, cause to be gathered together a mob and then stir it up with all sorts of accusations. With the mob spirit once aroused nothing meets such a ready response as the cry, 'Kill the Jews!'

"The Black Hundred is hated by all the lovers of liberty. In Poland whenever the people discover a man to be a member of it they pour kerosene on him and set him afire. That shows what hate this cruel organization has inspired. As far as possible the names of its members are kept secret.

"Its members are largely recruited from the party of the bureaucrats. These are the men that now have the reins of government—they hold the offices. Anything that will lead to take power away from them is naturally very obnoxious to them. The students are the friends of liberty and therefore are the enemies of the Black Hundred. Students, you know, wear uniforms, so they are easily picked out and attacked.

"I have a very large correspondence with Russians and hear a great deal from them that does not get into the newspapers. I have information now that Jews were killed in over forty towns. As a rule the newspaper reports of the massacres are not exaggerated. Letters that come long after the cabled dispatches usually confirm the main facts, though of course the full details are not sent to the papers immediately.

"It is my opinion that these riots will continue perhaps a year longer. The Black Hundred and all those who want to save the autocracy will leave nothing undone. They will go to all lengths to keep their power.

"In the matter of religious liberty the Jews are supposed to have it. I say they are supposed to have it, but they do not. You hear of the czar issuing a proclamation—a ukase, it is called—giving absolute liberty to the Jews to worship in whatever manner they see fit. The ukase sounds well, but it does not accomplish anything. There is a law giving freedom in things religious, but there are many additions to the law and a dozen different ways of interpreting it.

"To show just what the proclamations of the czar amount to it is only necessary to mention the case of Moscow. The Jews have a splendid synagogue there, which they built at great expense. It is finished, and yet they do not worship in it. They are not permitted to. When the Grand Duke Sergius was in power he kept them from using it. Since he was killed they have made application to enter their place of worship, but permission has not yet been given. They are still trying, and before long they may succeed.

"In other than religious affairs much less liberty is allowed to Jews. Only a part of Russia, you know, is open to them for settlement. The pale of settlement, as it is called, was established in 1791, and the rule restricting them to certain territory has been in force ever since, though the limits of the pale are changed from time to time. Most of the large cities are outside the pale—St. Petersburg and Moscow, for instance. Of course there are many exceptions—Jews who are allowed to live anywhere.

"The more prominent and wealthy merchants—men who correspond to Wall street financiers in this country—may dwell in any part of Russia. A special law in Moscow is that a Jew not belonging to the merchant guild of that city or to a liberal profession forfeits his right to reside in Moscow. Physicians, graduates of colleges, may dwell anywhere in Russia with their families and servants. Others favored with unlimited right of residence are those who have served their complete term in the army in accordance with the conscription regulations.

"Some queer distinctions are made in this matter of limiting the residence of Jews. For instance, an artisan or mechanic may live where he chooses, but a teacher is confined to the pale. A poet also has to stay at home, so to speak. No Jew may live permanently in Finland. The military province of the Don is open only to those of higher education. If Jews disobey the law and take up residence outside the pale they are first sent home and then may be prosecuted.

"An interesting fact relating to the Jews in Russia is that their number remains just about the same. The latest census compiled was in 1897. Since that time emigration has just about equaled the natural increase, so that there has been very little change in the figures.

"The problem of what to do in such a crisis as now stirs Russia is a big one. Outside governments cannot very well interfere, because it is not properly a matter with which they have anything to do. Since it is evident that President Roosevelt is powerless to give any help, the church in this country is going to try to do something. The movement is already on foot. Prominent clergymen are interested in it. They will try to work through the church in Russia, and they may do a great deal of good. No definite announcement of their plan has been made yet, but it will soon be made.

"The change, as I said, will have to come about very slowly. The great sacrifices that the Jews are making, in my opinion, will do more than anything else to break down the prejudice against them. At last Russia, like all the other nations that learned better long ago, will come to the point of civilization where it will recognize the Jew as the equal of every other man and will give him an equal opportunity and equal protection."

World's Largest Dock.

Southampton's new graving dock, the largest in the world, was recently opened in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly, says the London Standard. The dock was designed by W. R. Galbraith, consulting engineer to the company. The following are the dimensions of the dock: Length from point of sill to dock head, 875½ feet; length occupied by keel blocks, 850 feet, width of entrance, 90 feet; width of dock at floor level, 90 feet; width of dock at cope level, 125 feet; depth of dock from cope to floor, 43 feet.

Japan's Loyalty to John Bull.

The Times of Bombay, India, contains the following paragraph: "It is an open secret that when Russia was massing troops in central Asia last cold weather, and the chances of a Russo-British war were considerably nearer than most people realized, Japan voluntarily offered to send troops to fight side by side with the Indian army if desired. Her friendly offer was all the more noteworthy because she was at the same time engaged in a vast encounter in Manchuria, and Port Arthur had not fallen."

New Kind of Red Light District.

The injunction, "Tell your troubles to a policeman," no longer applies at Tulsa, I. T., says the Kansas City Journal. By a new arrangement any person wanting a police officer notifies central of the fact, and she summons a policeman by turning on a red light, which can be seen from the principal thoroughfares of the city. The policeman then calls up central and ascertains the location of the trouble. Thus limitations have been placed on the red light district.

TALKS BETWEEN SHIPS

W. E. Curtis Describes Wireless Telegraphy's Great Strides.

THE BEST TESTS MADE AT NIGHT

Messages Heard 1,050 Miles During Voyage of the President's Cruiser From New Orleans to Washington. Navy Department Experimenting With All Systems Except Marconi's.

Doubtless everybody has read the remarkable stories that have been published concerning the conversations that were kept up between the cruisers of Admiral Brownson's fleet and the wireless telegraph stations on shore during the president's recent trip from New Orleans to Washington, writes William E. Curtis, the Chicago Record-Herald's Washington correspondent. It was altogether the most successful and satisfactory test of this mysterious method of communication that has ever been made and demonstrated its value to the naval service and to the merchant marine. Only a few days after, when Admiral Evans was on his way to New York with the North Atlantic squadron, the officials at the navy department remembered something they wanted to ask him. They called him up by the wireless apparatus at the Washington navy yard when he was 200 miles away and sailing northward off the coast of Maryland. He answered promptly, and a conversation lasting more than half an hour was carried on, in which every message was received and every word was understood on both sides.

Nor was there any difficulty in finding him. The operator at the navy yard touched his key and called for the battleship Maine just as one might shout from a window at a crowd of men in the street or a bird might cry to its mate. I do not know how it was done. It is difficult for a layman to understand the mysteries of electricity. The operator was in a coop at the navy yard, Admiral Evans was on the high seas, but the operator on the deck of the Maine heard the call the moment it was uttered and sent down to the admiral's cabin to tell "Fighting Bob" that the navy department wanted to talk to him at the telephone, for it was merely a telephonic message, carried by invisible wings across the sand hills of Maryland, Chesapeake bay, the eastern shore and sixty or seventy miles of salty ocean. If Galileo had done that in the fifteenth century, what might his fate have been?

But the tests during the president's voyage were even more remarkable. The wireless instrument on the flagship West Virginia was in continuous communication with the other vessels of the fleet and with the shore stations all the way from New Orleans to Norfolk, and one night, with the flagship 225 miles west of Key West, the conversation between its operator and the other vessels of the fleet was read at the navy yard in Washington just as plainly as if it were going on in the next room. There could be no mistake, for the messages have since been compared and verified. That conversation was heard at a distance of 1,050 statute miles through the air, over land as well as sea, and it was only a few seconds passing the Piedmont country and through all of the south Atlantic states. The New York navy yard caught one message, and the De Forest station on Manhattan Beach caught another.

These remarkable tests are all made at night. Wireless telegraphy does not work as well in the daytime as it does after dark, and ordinarily long distanced messages can be read at night only. Experience shows that the range at night is three times as long as that during the day because of reasons not yet definitely determined. The explanation generally accepted is that the rays of the sun ionize the atmosphere. That is a new word—"ionize"—and has been built to describe certain meteorological conditions under which the atoms of atmosphere are more widely separated than usual or are less in sympathy, which causes a species of induction—that is (to make it plainer), the atmosphere is not so good a conductor of electric currents while the sun is shining through it as it is after dark. It loses certain qualities required for long range messages and absorbs the electric fluid. The experts admit that this is a very unsatisfactory explanation, but it is the best one they have at present. However, facts are facts, and wireless telegraphy does not carry its messages so far or so distinctly during the day as it does at night.

The longest distance over which a wireless message was ever heard by the operators of the navy department was on the night of Oct. 31, when Manhattan Beach station on Long Island heard the operator at San Juan, Porto Rico, 1,600 miles away. The operator at Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama, a few days ago read messages passing between the operator at Key West and the steamer Concho of the Mallory line, running between Galveston and New York. He was 1,200 miles away. The Concho has only a small equipment, but it acts perfectly. The operator at Colon heard the operator on the Concho trying to wake up Key West. The signal was very faint, and the Key West operator replied:

"Fix your spark, man; fix your spark!"

The Concho was silent for a moment or two, after which the conversation was resumed, and Colon heard it distinctly.

The operators at Newport and St. Augustine frequently talk at night, but have never been able to do so in the daytime. Some nights are better than others. Cool, clear, calm weather is the best for long range messages if not attended by local electrical disturbances. The navy department is carrying on every night a continuous test between New York, Washington, St. Augustine, Key West, Guantanamo, San Juan (Porto Rico), Colon and other points, and operators along the coast are listening attentively all the while to catch what they can.

As soon as the government naval system is complete there will be regular intercommunication for experimental purposes from Panama to Portland, Me., by way of Galveston and New Orleans and also by way of Guantanamo and San Juan and Key West. There will be a chain of wireless stations along both coasts and throughout the West Indies on the Atlantic side, while on the Pacific side they will stretch from San Diego to Bellingham bay and to Honolulu, Guam and Manila. Power houses are now being erected at all of the places named, and it is hoped that within a few months it will be possible for the president to talk with the governor general of the Philippines by wireless telegraphy any night that he has anything to say. It is now possible for the secretary of the navy to communicate with vessels at sea within 200 miles of the Atlantic coast and under exceptionally good conditions at a distance of 500 miles.

Lieutenant Robinson of the bureau of equipment of the navy department, who has had charge of the experiments, is confident that it will be possible to send messages to vessels at sea a distance of a thousand miles when the system is perfected and says that the possibilities of range are growing wider and wider as the experiments continue. The navy department now has stations in operation at the following points: Cape Elizabeth, Me.; Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard; Cape Ann, Mass.; Boston navy yard; Cape Cod (Highland light); Nantucket shoals lightship; Newport torpedo station; Montauk Point, N. Y.; New York navy yard; Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; Annapolis Naval academy; Washington navy yard; Norfolk navy yard; Cape Henry, Va.; Diamond shoals lightship; Pensacola navy yard; San Juan, Porto Rico; Culebra, West Indies; Guantanamo, Cuba; Colon, Panama; Mare Island, Cal.; Farallon Islands, Cal.; Yerba Buena Island, Cal.; Honolulu naval station and Guam. The following stations are in the course of installation: Cape Henlopen; Beaufort, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; New Orleans; Puget sound navy yard and Cavite, P. I.

The navy department is experimenting with all systems, Marconi's only excepted. It has never been able to do business with him. He offered to equip all of the ships and stations desired for the sum of $50,000 a year on condition that his system should be used exclusively, but the secretary of the navy refused to consider such a proposition.

GREAT TRIP FOR AERONAUT.

Knabenshue Building Airship to Fly Across the Alleghenies.

Confident of success, Roy Knabenshue, the Toledo youth who first steered a dirigible balloon over New York city, is building an airship at Pittsburg for a flight from that city across the mountains to Philadelphia, says a Pittsburg special dispatch to the New York Press. Knabenshue expects to make his experiment early in next May and hopes to beat the best time of the fastest expresses between the two cities.

The airship, already taking shape, will be the largest ever constructed. It will have a compartment for mail bags and seats for six or eight passengers. It will be more than a hundred feet in length and will carry a motor of 206 horsepower. The motor will drive double propellers, and the inventor expects that his craft will be under perfect control in all kinds of summer weather.

Knabenshue says that should the Pittsburg-Philadelphia trip be made without mishap he will use Pittsburg as a base for flights to Atlantic City, Cleveland and Coney Island. His main object is to prove this theory that airships are of practical utility and that a few years will see them in use at least as mail carriers. He has sent invitations to all of the Pittsburg newspapers to nominate a representative to accompany him on his first great flight. A radical change in the model of the balloon itself will be seen, the huge silk bag to take the form of a fish. Knabenshue says that he will sail to Philadelphia on a bee line and that he expects to top the highest mountain in the eastern half of the country.

Automatic Way to Boil Eggs.

In a lecture at the Royal Institute in London Henry Cunninghame showed a new way of boiling eggs, says a London cable dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean. The egg was suspended from the beam of a pair of scales and dipped into a saucepan of boiling water. The sand from an hourglass trickled into the scale which hung from the other end of the beam until the egg was cooked. Then the weight of the sand lifted the egg out of the saucepan and rang an electric bell.

The Yellow Dog's Limit.

I've always been a yellow dog,
As any one could see,
And never growled at anything
They chose to put on me.

A yellow dog, they always said,
Was born to bear the blame,
And, though I doubted it sometimes,
I stood it just the same.

At least, I did until these days,
When magnates on the hog
Pulled off insurance funds and charged
Them to the yellow dog.

But that's the limit, and I growl
For treatment that is fair.
A yellow dog ain't much, but he
Must draw the line somewhere.
—W. J. Lampton in New York World.

DEFEAT OF BOSS RULE

Men of Prominence Tell What It Means.

JEROME CALLED NATIONAL HERO

President Schurman of Cornell Says Unworthy Candidates and Unsafe Policies Go Down Before an Awakened Public Spirit—Successful Fights For Independence Declared Victories For Whole Nation.

The New York World sent this telegram recently to men eminent in public life throughout the United States:

"Will you favor the World with an answer to the question: What does Jerome's victory mean for the general cause of good city government? Also with any comment suggested by the results in Philadelphia, Ohio and elsewhere."

The following replies were received:

President J. G. Schurman of Cornell university: "The elections demonstrate once more the truth, which party managers are always forgetting, that the heart and mind of the American electorate are pure and sound. Unworthy candidates and unsafe policies go down before and awaken public spirit. May the race of reformers who stir up the souls of the people never perish! All honor to Jerome, the national hero of yesterday! But I honor not less Choate and the other reformers who had courage to denounce their own parties' desertion of the depth of honor, integrity and sound wisdom."

Everett Colby, senator elect: "Jerome's victory is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. As John Hay predicted, the people have come into their own at last and expect to stay there."

Ray Stannard Baker, writer: "Jerome's election as well as the reform victories in Cincinnati and Philadelphia seem to me to prove three things immensely encouraging to every friend of good government—first, that the people can be aroused; second, that when aroused they will vote right even under great disadvantages; third, that the man who arouses them needs no machine, no party, no boss; that his equipment is the old familiar qualities of honesty, faithful service and the courage to tell the plain truth. And what is all this but a return to genuine democracy?"

Isaac N. Seligman, banker: "Jerome's victory is of deep significance to all good citizens, embodying triumph of political independence and courage as against boss ridden parties. I believe the effect is healthy and inspiring to citizens of all cities and states."

Lincoln Steffens, writer: "Jerome's victory in New York means what Weaver's victory means in Philadelphia and Mark Fagan's in Jersey City and Everett Colby's in Essex county and Brand Whitlock's in Toledo and Dempsey's in Cincinnati and Tom Johnson's in Cleveland and Pattison's in Ohio and Berry's in Pennsylvania, that we are beginning to find ourselves, that we are noticing the difference between leaders and bosses and between allegiance to party and loyalty to country. It is but the beginning, however, and every man should steel himself to resist the relapse that follows victory. Jerome's victory and the others are our victories, the first in a perpetual war to achieve and maintain not merely good, but representative government."

John Wanamaker, merchant: "Jerome in his campaign seemed to me to picture the rugged Roosevelt idea—integrity and courage in public official and a square deal to all. His triumph under difficulties, therefore, means much to the national life. Also it is of tremendous importance in that he hurdled the nominating machinery and complex election laws designed by political bosses to prevent independent voting and the expression of sentiments counter to policies held by self appointed leaders. The victory in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania means both of these things to a far more emphatic degree. Mayor Weaver's fight was on lines so broad that they take in all phases of the nation—wide movement for municipal good government. Furthermore, the result, as in Jerome's case, means the smashing of the most ingeniously wicked laws ever framed to obstruct free elections and independent voting. These I believe to be the main source of political wrongs. Those of Pennsylvania only begin in iniquity where those of New York leave off. The Philadelphia result also means a staggering defeat to the power of combined corporations which feed from the people's treasury and fatten upon stolen privileges. The results everywhere show that the uppermost issue is anti-graft, better municipal and state government and the safeguarding of the rights and properties of municipalities from corporate rapacity."

Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve university at Cleveland: "The victory stands for the French principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, which are the American principles of independence, opportunity and humanity."

Prince Is a Royal "Compo."

At a meeting of the chapel of printers in the composing room of the Baltimore News office recently Prince Louis of Battenberg was elected a member, says a Baltimore dispatch. During his visit to the office of that newspaper the prince stated that he had learned the printing art when a young man.

ANGEL OF SMALL BOYS.

Society Woman Turns Prospector and Sells Gold Mine For Their Benefit.

Endowing the Juvenile Court society with the proceeds of the sale of a gold mine is the latest notable act of Mrs. Lida De Mond, society leader and millionairess of Denver, says a dispatch from that city. Mrs. De Mond has been interested for a number of years in the work of the court conducted by Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver. She divides her time and attention between trips to Newport and Bar Harbor and eastern centers of society and the serious work of caring for the poor and needy at home. Lately she decided to give the juvenile court substantial aid.

"If we only had an endowment fund," Judge Lindsey told her when discussing her philanthropic project, "we would be able to do a great deal more good."

So Mrs. De Mond decided to make a donation to the boys of Denver, one that she had earned all by herself. She laid aside the stunning gowns that had been the envy of fashionable women of Capital hill and, arraying herself in corduroy, hied away to Goldfield, Nev., where the gold excitement was at its height. Mrs. De Mond knew something of mining, and what she lacked in knowledge she made up in zeal for the boys' court of Denver.

The great Montgomery-Shoshone mine had just been discovered, and it was decided by experts that the ledge ran north and south. Mrs. De Mond located ground to the west of the discovery shaft, naming her claims after the two burros, Kentucky and Goldenrod, that carried her prospecting outfit into the desert.

About that time Fred G. Shaffer, regarded as the mining wizard of the west, had shrewdly decided that the rich ledge in the camp ran to the west. He offered Mrs. De Mond a small fortune for her claims, and she refused it. Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel corporation, who was negotiating for the Montgomery-Shoshone mine, had his experts investigate the trend of the ledge, and they reported that it ran into the claims located by Mrs. De Mond.

Mr. Shaffer renewed his negotiations for the claims and secured them for $25,000 on condition that he act as trustee and pay yearly into the treasury of the Juvenile Court association fund at Denver one-fifth of the amount until the sum received for the claims was exhausted.

"Mr. Shaffer will not lack for additional funds when those are exhausted," said Mrs. De Mond. "I know many rich women in various sections of the country who will follow my example. The boys of Denver must be taken care of."

Mrs. De Mond was off in her private car for a trip through the old missions of Lower California with a party of artist friends before the ink was dry on the deeds she gave Mr. Shaffer. She will return by Christmas time, when the annual benefit of the Juvenile Court association, which is one of the social events of Denver, will be held.

PONY'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

Girl Saved From Panthers by Diminutive Steed's Hoofs.

Miss Genevieve Reddington, a twelve-year-old girl of Cullen, Okla., attributes her escape from being killed by two panthers in a canyon near Cullen to her pony, which set upon the beasts which attacked the girl and drove them away by blows from its hoofs, says a Cullen dispatch.

Miss Reddington was riding through the canyon a few days ago when two large panthers rushed upon her from the undergrowth. Her pony stopped at sight of the beasts, which dragged the girl from the saddle, almost stripped her of clothing and were rolling her over and over on the ground when the pony suddenly ran at them and began kicking.

One of the blows from the pony's hoofs struck the girl on the head, rendering her unconscious. A few minutes later, when she regained consciousness, the pony was standing quietly by her side, while the panthers had disappeared.

A CITY'S ALCOHOLIC CURE.

Cleveland to Have Clinic In Connection With Suicide Prevention.

Cleveland, O., is to establish a clinic for the cure of drunkenness in connection with the work of the antisuicide commission, according to the announcement recently made by the Rev. Harris R. Cooley, member of the board of public service and of the commission, says a Cleveland dispatch.

"One-half of all the appeals for aid that have come to the antisuicide commission are pathetic pleas for a drink cure," he said. "Not a single day passes in which I do not receive letters begging me to show some poor drunkard how to become a sober man.

"I will yet establish such a cure, but I cannot begin the work at once because the same professional influence that was brought to bear against the health officers' tuberculosis clinic will be marshaled against me."

To Burbank of California.

[The poet of the Chicago Record-Herald calls on Luther Burbank to produce a boneless fish.]

Don't waste your time on boneless fish,
We have them now. The canned sardine
And boneless cod, as you well know,
In every country store are seen
But shell-less oysters we would like
And shell-less clams would also hail,
And lobsters and the toothsome crab
Without their horny coats of mail;
Would also like a stingless bee,
Mosquito without song or bite,
A jumpless flea and wingless fly
That will not fly away at sight.
But, if you'd gain the world's applause
And heap up piles of shining cash,
A dogless sausage please invent
And then produce a hairless hash.
—Fitz Nigle in New York Tribune.

CULTIVATION OF ZAPUPE

A New Industry That Flourishes In Mexico.

PLANT YIELDS QUICK RETURNS

It Supplies Fiber For Ropes, Fish Nets, Bags, Etc.—The Leaves Protect Themselves With Sharp Spines From Ravages of Stock—Remarkably Free From Insect or Rodent Attacks.

Many thousand acres of land in the northern states of Mexico are being planted in the "zapupe" fiber plant, says a special dispatch from City of Mexico, Mexico, to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Many thousands of dollars of American capital has been invested in this new industry during the past few months. The new plant promises to become as noted in the fiber markets of the world as are henequin and manila.

The fiber of the zapupe has been employed by the Indians for hundreds of years in the manufacture of various crude articles, ropes, bags, fish nets, etc. Since foreigners took it up it has been found to possess many points of advantage over other fiber bearing plants, a tract planted for experiment having given far more than expected results. The fiber has been submitted to experts in New York, and most flattering reports have been received.

In appearance the zapupe leaf is similar to the leaf of the henequin, which made millionaires in Yucatan and Campeche. However, it is not so fleshy and a good deal longer. Henequin will give more fiber to the leaf, but not to the plant. The fiber should be white, highly flexible and strong. One of the greatest advantages of zapupe fiber in making ropes is that these ropes do not readily kink or mildew when exposed to moisture, giving them the quality of running smoothly through pulleys and other tackle.

Leaves may be cut from the zapupe the third year after planting, most other fiber plants requiring from five to seven years. For two or three years the plant will give over 100 leaves per year, but the number gradually drops to about eighty, and this number is retained for fifteen years consecutively. Each plant will yield annually from two to four pounds, dependent upon the conditions and care given the plants. The fiber experts estimate that the fiber is worth from 8 to 9 cents, gold, per pound. Estimates made at the City of Mexico and based on the price of labor give the cost of production, including delivery to shipping wharfs, at from 2 to 3 cents per pound.

Scions are planted about six feet apart, making it possible to raise slightly over 1,000 plants to the acre. When the field is about twelve years old new scions are planted, half way between the old plants, and by the time the latter have ceased to bear a new growth of plants is in bearing condition. These leaves are cut four times a year, each plant yielding an average of twenty or twenty-five leaves at the cutting.

During the first two years the zapupe plantation has to be kept clear of weeds, which might stop the growth of young plants. After this the shade of the plants is enough to stop the growth of weeds. The leaves are provided with sharp spines, which insure them from the ravages of stock.

Machinery can be had at a cost of from $300 to $3,000 gold. The cheaper machines are capable of cleaning about 3,000 leaves in ten hours, while the latter will take care of 100,000. While it is a very hardy plant, the zapupe does best on sandy soil which is high enough to be well drained. Shady and wet locations are fatal to its growth. From October to March, the dry season, is the best for planting, as vegetation is not so rank owing to lack of rain. Drought is not apparently injurious to the plant, or a heavy rainfall. Zapupe is also remarkably free from insect or rodent attacks.

Scions for planting cost from 1½ cents to 3 cents, Mexican money, each, varying according to size and quality of the scion. Land suitable for zapupe plantations can be had for from $3 to $8, Mexican currency.

Release of Russian Prisoners.

Many touching scenes were witnessed when the Russian political prisoners were released under the amnesty decree. At the Schlusselburg fortress, where the most dangerous political prisoners are kept in solitary confinement, a great concourse gathered, looking for loved ones who vanished years ago and whose whereabouts were known. But only four were released. Disappointed women waiting for sons, husbands or brothers broke down and wept. A man named Fralenko and a comrade who said they had spent over twenty years in prison came out with long white beards. They knew practically nothing about what had occurred during their long imprisonment.

Costly Floors For Amherst College.

The most expensive floors ever laid in Amherst will be those which are now being constructed in the natatorium at Amherst college. One will cover the swimming pool and be used for the squash courts. When finished at a cost of $2,300 it will be fireproof and be one great monolith, supported by pillars on the south and stone walls on other sides. It will be made of portland cement, tile and branching rods of steel. To support the floor while the cement is hardening a scaffolding of planks has been built up from the ground. The smaller floor will cost about $1,200.

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LIFE ON PANAMA CANAL

How Builders of the Big Ditch Are Faring.

IMPORTANT PROBLEMS SOLVED.

None of the Nearly Seventeen Thousand Workers That Is Not Well Fed and Housed—How "Gold Men" Differ From "Silver Men"—Where Meal Ticket Reigns.

It has been the interesting task of a week to learn how employees at work in the Panama canal zone are faring, writes a special correspondent of the New York Herald at Pedro Miguel, in Panama. This has been done by walking from point to point where they are employed and mixing and living with them. The result is a gratifying surprise. It can be stated that none of the 16,825 employees of the United States on the isthmus, of whom 2,731 are white, is suffering from insufficient or bad food, poor quarters or neglect. Every one is well fed, well housed and looked after with almost fatherly care even to the nightly ringing of a curfew bell at the big Culebra camp.

If any one is suffering from any cause in nine cases out of ten he is to blame for it and never should have left the States. On the whole, the habits of the young men who have accepted places on the isthmus are surprisingly good. Little or no drunkenness is seen, and the men take good care of themselves.

Problems of housing and feeding the men at work seem to have been solved, and they have been vexatious. As an army fights on its stomach, so does a corps of undisciplined, inexperienced civilians in a foreign land, where the very air is supposed to breathe disease and death. But that danger has been grossly exaggerated and is laughed at by Americans who have lived in perfect health for years on the isthmus.

As a rule, those who have returned home disgusted by a short experience at canal building have been men who worry or boys who became homesick and were unused to going without any of the comforts of home. There was a time when necessaries were hard to get and conditions tried the souls even of seasoned campaigners, but John F. Stevens, the chief engineer, hit upon a plan to better these conditions and was fortunate in selecting Mr. Jackson Smith as manager of the branch of labor and quarters, to whom was given the duty of carrying out his ideas. It was the substitution of hotels and mess halls to be conducted by the canal commission instead of continuing to allow contractors to feed the men and leaving them to rely on fortune to secure comfortable quarters.

There are now a half dozen of these "I. C. C.," or commission hotels, patronized by the "gold men," as the higher class of white employees are called. This is because they are paid in gold. The laborers, who are mostly negroes from Jamaica and Martinique, are paid in silver and known as "silver men." They are provided with kitchens and housed in comfortable quarters. The first of the hotels was opened at Corozal on Aug. 15. It is a sightly structure with wide porches and galleries and many windows and doors. It has fifty-six rooms and 200 men can be fed there. There is a similar, but smaller, mess hall at Pedro Miguel, one at Paraiso and one at Empire, in each of which 100 men can be accommodated.

One hundred and fifty more are taken care of at Zorgona. The hotel at Culebra is an immense building, 250 by 50 feet, three stories high, with an annex nearly as large. Here meals can be given to over 300 at a time and rooms to nearly that number. There is another hotel building at La Boca, and four more are in contemplation to be placed at Bas Obispo, Cristobal, Bohio and Ancon. To each building is given an ample number of bathrooms, which, with the system of sewerage adopted, makes them healthy and attractive as places of residence.

Without the knowledge of any one of his intention, the Herald correspondent recently took the train at Panama and got off at Pedro Miguel for luncheon. He found about a hundred clean cut, earnest American employees sitting in a tidy, cool room at tables that were as well appointed as those of a restaurant of the better class in the States. The meal consisted of soup, kidney stew, boiled beef, mashed potatoes, bread and butter and coffee. It was well cooked, wholesome and well served. The charge was the same as to the men, 30 cents. The 90 cents the men pay a day for meals includes the cost of caring for their quarters, which are furnished free by the commission. Under this system the cost of living for the gold employee does not exceed $27 a month. For that sum he gets all a reasonable man could expect. Talks with fellow diners showed them to be fully satisfied with their surroundings and to have no complaint to make about their condition.

In starting to work out Mr. Stevens' plan for commission hotels for men out on the line Jackson Smith adopted a peculiar working basis for determining the size of quarters. He decided that each "gold man" should have one foot of floor space for every dollar of salary he received a month. Mr. Smith is now known as Square Foot Smith. Rooms for single men were made 12 by 15 feet, with two beds, for men earning under $150 a month. All earning over that get a room to themselves. Married men have the same space in cottages, with equal space for their wives and each grown dependent. Children get 5 per cent of their father's space for each year of their age. The kitchen and bathroom are not included in the family allowance. This plan has so far worked admirably. It precludes the charge of favoritism in the assignment of quarters, the men making no objection to being graded according to pay. Square Foot Smith has become a character.

For the purpose of properly locating the commission hotels the canal zone was divided by the branch of labor and quarters into three divisions. The first extended from Cristobal to Bohio and was placed under the assistant manager, Henry Burnett; the second, under Lieutenant R. E. Wood, U. S. A., took in all stations from Bohio to Pedro Miguel, and the third dealt with camps from Pedro Miguel to La Boca, and was placed under the management of the superintendent, J. M. Maguire. Each division was subdivided for quartering purposes and was left to supervisors, who personally see that all employees are given rooms and that the rooms are taken care of. In addition, each division has a supervisor of kitchens, where food for "silver men" is prepared, and there is a hotel manager who looks after everything.

Large hotels, such as are at Corozal and Culebra, are not considered the type that is wanted. It has been found that they throw together too many people of various temperaments, who are not as happy, it is thought, as they would be in cottages having two, four, six or eight rooms each. Several of these are now being built for bachelors. In these they can establish their own mess if they like or go to the hotel for meals. Every camp has a doctor.

The larger camps have hospitals, where mild cases are treated, which, if necessary, are removed to Ancon or Colon, where the large hospitals are located. Each bachelor has in his room a bed, a dresser, washstand, table, chair, lamp and the inevitable mosquito canopy, under which he must sleep. The men do not take to the canopies, but the doctors insist upon their use, and the penalty for disobedience is expulsion from the isthmus.

Tables in the dining room are arranged for four, and there is always a bottle of quinine on each, with instructions to take one tablet of three grains at dinner every day. A lemon or lime is beside the plate at every meal and there is an abundance of iced tea and lemonade.

Meals for the "gold men" in the field and those in the city differ in that in town the Spanish custom of coffee and fruit, with perhaps a roll or an egg for breakfast, does not satisfy the Americans who have a hard forenoon's work ahead of them. They want the solid breakfast they are used to at home, and they get it. The meal hours extend from half past 5 to 7 o'clock. As furnished to the correspondent, who sat with 168 employees at the Hotel Culebra, it consisted of a cereal, a steak, potatoes, eggs, hot biscuits and a choice of tea, coffee or chocolate.

It was stated that in lieu of the steak the hotel was prepared to serve bacon, ham, hash, stew or mackerel. For luncheon, or what would constitute breakfast for the employees in Panama and Colon, there were soup, two kinds of meat, three vegetables, bread and butter, fruit, tea, coffee and chocolate. The dinner was practically the lunch over again, with fish, salad and dessert added. No extras of any kind are allowed either for eating or drinking except in case of sickness, when toast or any delicacy that can be obtained is furnished. The food was excellent, bountiful and cleanly served.

A correspondingly good showing is made in the "silver quarters." The laborers' houses are one story and about 50 by 40 feet in one room. They hold from forty to seventy-two men. The cots are iron frames, covered with canvas, three tiers high, similar to those used on army transports. Until a laborer draws his first pay he is fed at the kitchens for 30 cents each day. For this he gets soup, beef two or three times a week, rice, beans, bread and coffee. After his first pay day it is optional where he eats. Many have preferred to buy their own food and cook it in tin cans in the open, but the number now returning to the kitchens is increasing.

Hotels have been tried for two months and a half under the management of clerks chosen from the branch of labor and quarters. These were men inexperienced in the hotel business, but they have done exceedingly well. The hotels will now be turned over to professional stewards, who, it is expected, will give still better results. No money is taken for meals except from nonemployees, and in such case a numbered ticket is issued, which must be accounted for to the auditor. The hotel people handle little or no cash. Employees are required to use hotel coupon books issued from the auditor's office. Each book contains fifty thirty cent coupons and is good for fifty meals at any of the commission's hotels on the isthmus. An employee may therefore get a meal anywhere he may chance to be on the zone at the same price he pays at the regular hotel and without being charged at his regular hotel for a meal he did not have. The $15 for the book is charged to him on the payroll. The book can be obtained at any period of the month after its value has been earned, and before that time the employee can obtain meals on a letter from his department's head.

Changes in the general feeling of employees since the establishment and successful management of the commission hotels are very noticeable to those who noted their feelings under the old contract system. It is certain that now the small army of "gold men" is in good spirits and generally contented, if not actually happy. The patriotic impulse to build the canal without scandal and in the least possible time, so that it may be a credit to the American nation and thus add to its prestige for ability, push and honesty, is a sentiment expressed from one end of the zone to the other.

NOTES OF THE RAILWAYS

Pennsylvania Is Experimenting With New Concrete Bed.

SANTA FE PLANS A WRECK CURE

Appoints Inspector of Tracks and Roadway to Watch For Defects. Leipsic's Giant Railroad Station. Hospital Car on Southern Pacific For Convenience of Passengers.

An experiment is being made with a new roadbed on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania railroad and should it prove efficient after a fair trial may be applied to the entire system, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A force of 500 men has been put to work laying concrete to serve as a foundation for the ballast upon which the ties and rails are to rest. This form of roadbed has been tried by various roads and in each instance has proved unsuccessful.

The chief virtue of the concrete is to prevent washouts and destruction of tracks by storms, to which the cause of many wrecks can be traced. Only five miles of this road will be laid until it has been thoroughly tested. Pennsylvania engineers say that the reason that concrete has been unsuccessful in the past is that the cement has been laid under improper conditions or has been subjected to treatment that detracted from its value.

Concrete roadbeds will be much more expensive, but it is believed that the additional economy in ties, which will not rot so quickly, will partly offset this.

With a view to minimizing the danger of disaster, the management of the Santa Fe has created the position of inspector of tracks and roadway, says the Chicago Record-Herald. T. S. Cafferty, formerly roadmaster of the company, with jurisdiction over the line between Topeka and the Missouri river, has been appointed to the new place. Mr. Cafferty will have jurisdiction over the property comprised in the eastern grand division of the road from Chicago to Newton and to Purcell, I. T.

The position is a much broader one than that of roadmaster and will insure a more rigid supervision over the physical condition of the road. It is the opinion of the management that an inspector will be able to discover defects in construction and material which otherwise would go undiscovered until a fast moving train found it and went into the ditch. The recent wreck of the California Limited train, in which so many were killed and wounded, is said to have been caused by the spreading of the rails, which presumably was brought about by faulty construction or materials. The new inspector will have under his control a large and efficient track walking gang, which will patrol the road day and night.

St. Louis, with its mammoth railroad station, is to be outdone by a German city, says the Philadelphia North American. Consul General Guenther of Frankfort, Germany, reports to the state department that, according to a German newspaper, the new main railroad station at Leipsic, now being constructed, will be the largest in the world—that is, in covered area—320,518 square feet. It will have twenty-six tracks. The cost of construction will be $30,910,000, of which the city of Leipsic contributes $3,808,000. Several millions are to be borne by the German federal postoffice department for a separate postoffice station, which will not be completed before 1904. At the present time the main railroad station at St. Louis, with an area of 39,450 square meters and thirty-two tracks, occupies the first place, followed in respective order by the South station at Boston, the St. Lazare station at Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dresden; North railroad station, Boston; Cologne and Munich.

An innovation in American railroad circles has been installed by the Southern Pacific system, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. A hospital car service for the transportation of sick and injured will be maintained for the convenience of its passengers. The hospital car, which has been introduced in Europe some time ago, is seventy-six feet long, has an operating room, a dressing room, a number of sleeping sections with upper and lower berths, a private room, with stationery bed, bath and lockers for the use of surgeons. An observation room, kitchen, quarters for nurses and all conveniences for medicines and instruments are also provided.

The first railroad engine ever run into Farmington, N. M., went there recently on a new branch of the Denver and Rio Grande railway from Durango, Colo. The new road, which is sixty miles in length, will open up a fine fruit country to Colorado markets.

Owing to inability of the old wooden freight cars to stand the impact of modern steel cars a rule has been adopted on the western lines that cars of up and below 60,000 pounds capacity shall not be placed ahead of the steel cars in making up trains.

The Chicago and Alton railroad has bought a strip of land about a mile and three-quarters long on the south side of its road about a mile east of Summit, Ill., containing 266.97 acres, for $133,-214, being at the rate of $500 an acre. It will eventually be used for yards.

DEARLY BOUGHT FREEDOM.

Terrible Price Jews In Russia Are Paying.

Through Dr. Fishberg the Jewish Daily News of New York recently received a letter describing some of the details of the Jewish massacres in Russia from S. Rabinowitz, who under the pen name of Sholom Aleichem (Peace to You) is one of the best known Jewish writers in Russia. Mr. Rabinowitz's letter is dated from the Imperial hotel in Kiev, and he says in part:

"Your letter brought me here, where, together with a number of families, I, with my wife and children, are cowering under a storm of leaden bullets that are being fired over our heads, so that we shall remain powerless, useless, paralyzed. It is well nigh impossible, it is a herculean task, to describe what has happened here. I will tell it to you in boldest terms:

"On the 17th we were 'presented' with the constitution for which our brothers spilled their blood like water. On the same day a rumor was spread abroad that orders had been given to attack the Jews, and the attack began from all sides. Simultaneously an order was issued that we should not shoot from the windows and not throw stones. If we should do that the soldiers would fire back and destroy our houses.

"Seeing soldiers on the street and Cossacks, we felt reassured; they will surely help us. And they did help, but not us. They helped to rob, to beat, to ravish, to despoil. Before our eyes and in the eyes of the whole world they helped to smash windows, break down doors, break locks and to put booty in their pockets. Before our eyes and in the eyes of our children they beat Jews grievously, men, women and children, and they shouted: 'Money! Give us your money!' Before our eyes women were hurled from windows and children thrown to the cobblestones.

"No; my hand trembles. The pen will not obey. I can write no more. The local newspapers publish only one-hundredth part of the frightful details of the happenings in Kiev. Now imagine what is happening in hundreds of Jewish towns and villages! Too dear will our freedom cost us, and God only knows whether we will live to enjoy this freedom.

"The tyrant will not surrender his rod. The swords are being sharpened—bitter. In God's name, brethren, help. To act, to help, to resist—that we are not permitted. For the life of one drunken brute that we take when he attacks our wives and our children we pay with hundreds of innocent lives.

"What shall we do? No place to hide. Gentiles will not give shelter to Jews. Even the millionaires, the Brodskyks and the Zeitzhoffs, threw themselves to the feet of their friends, the Christians. Their friends asked to be excused. Brother, do something. Publish this in the English as well as the Jewish press. Well, then, if I cannot be saved, if I must die, I am ready. Perhaps it is better that I shall fall a sacrifice with the rest. My people are being consumed; the whole Russian Jewry is in danger."

WEDDING IN CORNFIELD.

Bride and Groom Chose a Romantic Spot For Ceremony.

Under the glow of the November moon and in the midst of a field of several hundred acres of uncut corn near Des Moines, Ia., Earl E. Campbell and Amber N. Strickling were recently united in marriage at midnight, says a Des Moines special to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Thirty-five guests had nearly all arrived at the Strickling home when it flashed across the bridegroom's mind that he had obtained the marriage license in Cherokee county, while the ceremony was scheduled for Ida county.

After a hurried consultation it was decided to adjourn to a high knoll in the center of Farmer Strickling's farm, which extended across the county line. The carriages were called, and thither the jolly bridal party wended its way.

The night wind rustled the leaves of corn for music, and to its gentle accompaniment the Rev. C. P. Morgan of Cushing spoke the fateful words.

California Peaches In Cold Storage.

Peaches from various points in California are being shipped to Stockton and placed in cold storage, says the San Francisco Call. A large ice company has found by experimenting that it can freeze peaches and keep them three months easily. Last year the experiment was made successfully, and this year the company has engaged in storing fruit as a business. Already there are 5,000 boxes of peaches on ice at the local point. The greater part of them came from the warm regions of Fresno. These peaches were picked moderately green. By freezing them they are kept from ripening. Three months from now they will be placed upon the market either in California or in the east. Soon after the fruit is taken off the ice it ripens nicely. By selecting a late variety of peaches it may be possible to preserve them till Christmas.

Spanks by Electricity.

An electrical paddling machine invented by Professor Dennis is now in operation in the public school in East Penna, a suburb of Peoria, Ill., says a dispatch from that place. The mode of operation is to place the recalcitrant pupil over a chair near the spanking machine, press a button, and the flow of electricity starts a series of paddles in operation which play upon the anatomy of the spankee. Residents of the village have protested and declare they will take their children from school if the use of the machine is not stopped.

BLAST FOR CAPITALISTS

Rich Are "Real Anarchists," Says J. M. Patterson.

DECLARES THEY ARE ABOVE LAW

As Chicago's Commissioner of Public Works, He Finds That Millions of Dollars' Worth of City Property Is Illegally Occupied by Certain Wealthy Men Without Payment of Compensation.

"Certain capitalists of Chicago are anarchists. I say they are, and with emphasis. I believe men are anarchists, no matter how big their bank accounts, who take the attitude that law does not exist for them and that they are exempt from obeying it.

"Millions of dollars' worth of property is illegally occupied at the present moment in Chicago by rich individuals and corporations who have not a vestige of right to it, and many of whom give arrogant defiance to the law. If that is not anarchy, what is?"

This was the reply of Commissioner of Public Works Joseph Medill Patterson of Chicago when questioned concerning a speech made by him the other day in the University of Chicago, when he put the "real anarchists" in the ranks of the wealthy, says a Chicago dispatch. Mr. Patterson amplified his views then expressed and said some very strong things about his experiences since assuming office with wealthy "anarchists" and their representatives. "Since I have been trying to make people obey the laws," said the commissioner, "and trying to get them to do the legal, the right and the fair thing, I have been brought in contact with a brazen defiance of the law in this city which is amazing.

"Why, it is an absolute fact that many—I do not say all, by any means, but many—of the wealthy men and firms of the city actually believe they are above the law. The law may exist, but it certainly does not exist for them. That is their position. They defy the law, ignore the law, laugh at the law, all with an arrogance that makes my blood boil.

"Wealthy firms occupy city land both on sidewalks and underneath sidewalks without paying a cent of compensation and without an atom of title. They do not pay taxes on the land thus illegally occupied. Again, land belonging to the city in the shape of stub ends of streets abutting on the river is occupied by business men without compensation, title or right. Yet, again, made land is grabbed by private persons who have no title to it. They give no consideration to laws.

"Still again wealthy firms in this city are in the habit of stealing water—it is stealing and nothing else. The water costs the city pumping and labor, and that these firms take outright. Sometimes they steal the water by means of their own pipes and sometimes by changing the meters.

"I am now trying to insist that such firms as we have found acting in this way shall pay the city what is due. I have told some of these firms that exposure will certainly follow their further refusal to settle. At present I will not mention names. Two of the companies, however, who have been stealing water are large brewing companies.

"Still, again, I may mention the railroads which refuse to install gates at grade crossings. The law says they shall install such gates, but they do not care what the law says."

"What is the value of all the property which is illegally grabbed in one way or another?" Mr. Patterson was asked.

"It is very difficult to make a close estimate," he answered, "but the sum will certainly run well up in the millions. In the loop alone, for instance, 1,200,000 square feet of property is illegally occupied by bay windows and other sidewalk encroachments and in other ways. Two hundred thousand dollars should come to the city in the way of compensation each year.

"These men, who are acting illegally, are preventing the people from having the amount in their public treasury that should be there. Proper compensation paid to the city for its property which is being illegally used means to the city and its people more police, better fire protection and generally more money for crying civic needs."

The New "D" Bullet.

The new "D" bullet shortly to be given out to the entire French infantry is described as a cigar shaped cylinder of bronze and not of lead, cased with nickel, as is the old Lebel bullet, says the Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. On being fired it revolves at the rate of 3,000 turns a second during its flight. At 800 yards it will penetrate the equivalent bulk and resistance of six men standing one behind the other. The new cartridge is absolutely smokeless, producing not even the tiny puff seen with the armament now in use. All the Lebel rifles of the French infantry are being refitted for the "D" bullet with fresh sights up to 2,400 meters.

Veteran's Refusal of $15,000 Pension.

Because he is of the opinion that Christ would not accept money under similar circumstances William S. Elliott, a veteran of the civil war, residing at Greentown, Ind., recently refused to accept $15,000 due to him from the pension department of the United States government, says a dispatch from Richmond, Ind. Elliott's objections are wholly on conscientious grounds. Although he is a Quaker and therefore opposed to war, he enlisted to help preserve the Union, and he has a good record as a soldier.

BRYAN'S GUIDE IN JAPAN.

How the Nebraskan's Japanese Godson Is Repaying His Kindness.

Yamachita Yaschichuro, widely known as "Bryan's Jap," is now acting as official guide for W. J. Bryan in his journey through Japan and is enjoying an opportunity of repaying in part the hospitality he received for several years at Mr. Bryan's home, says a dispatch from Lincoln, Neb. Miss Grace Bryan and William J. Bryan, Jr., have been guests at the home of Yamachita in Tokyo, while Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have been entertained by Field Marshal Ito.

Yamachita has been married since his return to Japan last year and has a home in Tokyo which Miss Bryan characterizes as "too cunning for anything." He has become prominent as a speaker and is achieving his ambition of becoming identified with the politics of Japan.

The young Japanese came to America about seven years ago to obtain an education. He had little money, but a vast amount of perseverance. For a time he was a student in the University of California, in Berkeley. He came to the conclusion that W. J. Bryan was the great man of the country and left Berkeley to make the Nebraskan his godfather.

In Japan it is the custom for every youth who desires a higher learning and is without the means of educating himself to go to the dwelling of the greatest man of his neighborhood and there prostrate himself with his forehead on the threshold until found and taken within the house. Then, if the youth proved to be worthy, it is the duty of the great man to adopt him as a godson, make him a member of his own household and aid him in every way to obtain a good education.

Yamachita reached Lincoln one afternoon in the summer of 1900 and gave his last coin to a messenger boy to guide him to the home of the "great man." There the young Japanese prostrated himself on the threshold and waited. Nobody was at home. Mrs. Bryan and the children were out of town, and Mr. Bryan was on a campaigning tour. The afternoon deepened into night, but the Japanese boy knelt on the threshold until at last, overcome by fatigue, he fell asleep.

Mr. Bryan reached Lincoln about 2 o'clock the next morning, was driven to his residence and hurried up the steps. At the doorway he stumbled over the Japanese, collared him, dragged him into the house and turned on the light. The almond eyes of the Japanese sleepily blinked up at him.

"You Mr. Bryan. You great man," said Yamachita. "I come to stay!"

"To stay!" echoed Mr. Bryan, and in his amazement he relaxed his grip on the youth's collar.

Yamachita knelt at his feet, still smiling. Yes; I come to stay. You greatest man in America. You be my godfather and help me grow wise, most worshipful and illustrious one."

"All right. Let's go to bed," said Mr. Bryan. He showed the youth a room, and for more than four years Yamachita was an inmate of the Bryan household. In the University of Nebraska Yamachita was one of the most industrious students. He gained his bachelor's degree in 1904 and that fall sailed for Japan.

CORNS ON THEIR EARS.

Pittsburg Telephone Operators Say Receivers Disfigure Them.

Telephone girls in Pittsburg are deserting their employment because they find constant wearing of the receiver produces ugly corns on the tragus, the front portion of the external ear, says a special dispatch from Pittsburg to the Philadelphia Press. They also say their sense of hearing is more acutely developed in the left ear than in the right.

They do not mind this so much as they do the disfigurement, which betrays their occupation.

In order to prevent the girls leaving, the company is endeavoring to devise receivers that will not produce corns.

Danced For Seats at Dinner.

Dancing for their seats was the novel performance through which the dinner guests of a London woman went recently, says the New York Press. On assembling in the dining room they found there were chairs for only half the number, but there were spaces between these chairs for as many more. A pianist struck up a dance, and the men and women circled about the room, the women going one way, the men another. When the music stopped every woman sat down promptly in the chair nearest her and the men stepped into the spaces between the chairs. Then the chairs for the men were pushed forward, and dinner was begun in a glow of spirits such as ordinarily are not in evidence before a repast is well under way.

Motor Touring Car Contest.

It has been arranged to hold a contest for motor touring cars in Sicily next year, when Signor Vincenzo Florio will offer a trophy for the best car, on a difficult course 300 miles in length.

Christmas.

Bring in the Yule log from the wood
And let the bells of Christmas ring.
Once more good will and brotherhood
The sweet rewards of tolling bring.
Though wintry winds go howling by,
The cheering flames are leaping high,
And peace is over everything.

With holly and with mistletoe
We make the world a world of cheer,
And bright the Christmas candles glow,
And love is in the atmosphere.
We hail this holy day of days,
We lift our voices in glad praise
And know that heaven is very near.

So let the Yuletide spirit bring
The higher love which Christmas means.
It's rather early yet to sing
Concerning holly and the scenes
Connected with the mistletoe.
But we must do it now, you know,
Or fall behind the magazines.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA

What Professor C. C. Georgeson Thinks of Its Possibilities.

A SPLENDID FUTURE PREDICTED

Tanana Country Said to Be Particularly Suited For Agricultural Purposes—Suggestion That Part of It Be Reserved For Experimental Station—Thriving Market Gardeners at Fairbanks.

In an interview with Professor C. C. Georgeson he kindly gave us the following facts about Alaska, says the Sitka Alaskan:

Pursuant to instructions from the department of agriculture, I took steamer to the Tanana, stopping over at Fairbanks, 267 miles from the mouth. Thither I traveled several days through an excellent country. Every feature was grand in the extreme. I therefore decided to make reservation of a certain tract, well suited for the purpose of agriculture, almost midway between Chena and Fairbanks. A survey of over two square miles developed a fine display of good, sound sowing land, and I recommend that this land be reserved and shall certainly suggest that such reservation be made by order of the president for an experimental station.

The whole of the Tanana country seems to be particularly suited for agricultural purposes. From observations I note that the Tanana valley is warmer, and in fact carries a higher temperature throughout the year than the Yukon or Copper river valleys. There are in reality no high mountains in sight of the Tanana, with the exception of those peaks, clad with the whitest snow, pure satellites of the Alaska range, and these are visible only in the clearest known weather. The Tanana valley is densely timbered, the prevailing wood being spruce, as is the case elsewhere in Alaska. On the low, rolling hills, considerable birch is in evidence mixed with poplar (a rare production of Alaska), and in the low ground I have found alder and willow.

As regards Fairbanks, I have to say that I found it a thriving city. I estimate the population, roughly, at 8,000 people, and I would imagine that at least twice this number are scattered over the different creeks existing in and surrounding the vicinity of this thriving and well to do city. The newspapers report a state of lawlessness in Fairbanks, and I was prepared to meet a very rough element. Very much to my surprise, I found the city to be a most law abiding community. The city authorities have taken matters well in hand, and no holdups, saloon rows or brawls of any kind are features in the forthcoming city of Alaska—Fairbanks. The lawlessness reported from time to time by the press is purely an exaggeration and founded alone upon jealousy.

The creeks in the vicinity are extraordinarily productive. Every Saturday night a long pack train comes into the city loaded down with gold dust, this same gold dust amounting on an average from one-quarter of a million to one-third of a million dollars. Think of this vast amount of wealth!

The country in the immediate vicinity and wherever a site is available and favorable has been homesteaded, and all around you can see cabins spring up, clearings made, all the nuclei of the farms to be instituted in the near future. Where there is a doubt as to the prosperity of Fairbanks, let some one visit the city, and his doubts will soon be cleared.

Two market gardeners at Fairbanks have each a greenhouse. These are to force whatever the market demands. Among them cucumbers and tomatoes have a great sale. The latter fetch $1 apiece, and the former sold early in the season at the same price, but when I was there they were selling at the rate of $5 per dozen, and for numerous other commodities there is always an open market. Most of the small gardens in the front of the dwellings are brilliant with flowers of every conceivable hue, and all around are small gardens full of vegetables.

I took time to visit the famous Hot Springs homestead, six miles from the Tanana, eighty miles from the mouth of the river, near Baker creek. It is indeed a most wonderful place. A prospector stumbled upon it some three years ago and remained, deciding to take up a homestead, including the springs. He cleared about half a dozen acres, which is at present planted with all kinds of garden produce. There are a number of men clearing the land around, so as to enlarge the area for use in cultivation. There are three or four hot springs coming from the base of neighboring rounded hills and a number of seepages of warm water scattered over a considerable area. The ground all around is warm, this warmth being probably caused by underlying surrounding hot rocks, which produce a natural hotbed. The proprietor of this wonderful proposition has started to send to market all kinds of produce at least one month before any of his neighbors. By the Fourth of July he had in splendid condition green peas, cauliflower, cabbage, new potatoes, beets, onions, carrots, etc., all ready for the market at Fairbanks, where they sold at from 40 to 50 cents per pound. That lucky individual, the owner, has a proposition away ahead of a gold mine because it will never be worked out.

In conclusion I must say that if my convictions as to the possibility of agriculture in Alaska had any need of being strengthened all that I saw on this trip would certainly convince me that Alaska has a splendid agricultural future.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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KLEINMAIERS.

70c A SUIT, FOR HEAVY FLEECED UNDERWEAR

At the present high price of cotton this underwear is an extraordinary bargain. It is neatly trimmed with pearl buttons, drawer tapes, &c. Cut full and roomy, has a heavy fleece and comes in all sizes.

We probably show the only complete line of men's and boys' underwear in the city. Be it only a good heavy cotton or the finest lamb's wool or mercerized silk, we can give you just what you want, either in union or two-piece suits.
PRICES 25c to $4.00.

KLEINMAIERS.

Too Tender Hearted.

As we understand Senator Platt's testimony, those insurance officials just insisted upon sending money around to his office about election time, and he did not have the heart to offend them by refusing it.—Washington Post.

A Double Funeral.

Mr. Platt thinks that he is attending the political obsequies of his one-time friend, B. B. Odell, without taking thought to the probability that he is also attending his own.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Too many men worry over the business affairs of their neighbors.

The Warner & Edwards Store

Blanket Weather---

Extra values in bed covers.

The famous St. Mary blankets in white, gray, scarlet.

Snow Flake Comforts.
Eider Down Comforts.
Wool Comforts.

Cotton Blankets---

All priced on last season's basis.
49c, 75c, $1.25, $1.85, $2 25.

"Sunny South" Blankets---

A superior white blanket. All cotton, but looks and feels like Saxony wool. Only at this store.

Warner & Edwards..

BIG

Holiday Opening.

Saturday, December 9th, the

Bee Hive

Store will have its

Annual Holiday Opening.

Gifts suitable for everyone. A real live Santa Claus will be here and present each one with a souvenir free. Be on hand both old and young. Children must be accompanied by their parents to receive souvenirs.

The Bee Hive Store.

North Main Street.

EPWORTH LEAGUE HOLDS A SOCIAL

Philip Meister Home Scene of Nice Meeting.

HOME TALENT SHOW IS A BIG SUCCESS

Charles Reed of Near Caledonia Is Pleasantly Surprised by Company of Thirty Friends—A. Knickerbocker Will Move to Marion and Conduct a Grocery Store.

Caledonia, Dec. 1.—[Special]—The Epworth league held a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Meister last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harrison and little daughter of Cleveland are guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison.

Mr. and Mrs. James Williams of Sidney passed Thanksgiving with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Williams.

Mr. William Woods and family left Tuesday, for New York City, where they expect to pass the winter.

Last Saturday evening, Charles Reed residing southeast of town was agreeably surprised by about thirty of his friends, the occasion being his brthday anniversary. A nice supper was served and he was presented with a large rocker.

Roy Wells of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. C. Cochran this week.

Mr. James Monk of Agosta and Miss Luticia Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Montgomery of this place, were united in marriage Wednesday evening at the M. E. parsonage by Rev. James Gray. They were accompanied by Mr. William Batey and Miss Elma Herrod. They will reside with the bride's parents this winter.

Mrs. T. J. Anderson returned Wednesday from a three weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs Harkness of New York City. She was accompanied on her visit by her daughter, Mrs. John Thomas of Columbus.

Miss Pearl Barger of Marion visited a few days last week with Miss Ethel Sperry of this place.

Miss Wave Baker, who is attending college at Delaware, came home, Wednesday, to pass Thanksgiving with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Baker.

Mrs. Scott and daughter, Jessie, of Kenton were guests of Mr. and Mrs C. G. Underwood, Thursday.

James Irwin of Kenton was called home to attend the funeral of his grandmother, Mrs. Rhodebeck, of near Mt. Gilead, which was held Wednesday morning. She was the mother of Mrs J. C Irwin of this place.

Mr and Mrs. John Lenhart and daughter, Charlotte, and granddaughter, Eloise, of Delaware visited from Wednesday until Friday with Mr and Mrs. L. C. Donnenwirth.

The home talent play, "A White Lie," was very well patronized at the opera-house, Saturday evening, and was well received.

Mrs. Philip Meister and daughter, Estella, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bayles of Hudson this week.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society will hold its next regular meeting at the home of Mrs R. G. Burt Wednesday afternoon, December 6.

A. Knickerbocker, who has been holding the position of miller at the G. W. Thuro mill the past year, has resigned and will move to Marion in a few days to take charge of a grocery store which he recently purchased.

The Ladies' Aid society of Liken's chapel will hold its first anniversary at the home of W. S. Cluff, the evening of December 8, at 6:30 o'clock. Supper will be served. It will also have a sale of bonnets, aprons, comfortables, etc.

MARRIAGE CELEBRATED

Miss Mae R. Gurley and Mr. Fred L. Kraner.

BRIDE A FAVORITE IN SOCIAL CIRCLES

A Young Woman of Pleasing Personality and Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gurley—Graduate of St. Mary's Schools—Mr. Kraner a Member of the Star Staff.

Miss Mae Regina Gurley and Mr. Fred Lawrence Kraner were united in marriage by the Rev. Father Lawrence Denning at St. Mary's parsonage on north Main street, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The bride, whose pleasing attributes combined with a charming personality have made her a popular favorite in the social circles in which she moves, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gurley of north Prospect street. She is a graduate of St. Mary's school.

Mr. Kraner is a son of Mrs. Mary Kraner of east Church street, and is well known, having lived in the city all his life. He has been employed for the past year in a reportorial capacity on the Star. Mr. Kraner is a member of the Tally Wag club and the Elks. His friends and acquaintances are numerous.

Mr. and Mrs. Kraner will make their home for the present on north Prospect street with the bride's parents.

JOHN W. DICKASON BUYS RODGERS FARM

Valuable Property Near LaRue Has Changed Hands.

LaRue, Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Saturday evening C. W. Rodgers sold his 100-acre farm, one mile west of LaRue, to John W. Dickason, for $8,000. Possession will be given on or before January 1, 1906.

C. W. Rodgers held a public sale of all his chattel property at his home, one mile west of LaRue, Monday.

E. H. Lingo paid Columbus a business visit Thursday and Friday.

The Christian Endeavor society gave a social at the residence of Mrs William Drake, Friday evening. It was attended by twenty-five of the members. Light refreshments were served. Master R. N. Baughman entertained those present with a magic lantern exhibition. Various social games were enjoyed.

Mrs. William Drake and Mrs. George Raub visited Kenton friends Saturday.

T. D. Virden, residing two miles north of town, is a victim of inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Riley passed Sunday as guests of Green Camp friends.

Rufus Dotron was a business visitor in Marion Wednesday.

Charles E. Harris was in Marion on business Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Patrick of York Center visited Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Davis a few days this week.

M. L. Clark is quite sick at his home south of town, a victim of rheumatism. C. C. Clark is carrying mail in his place.

G. T. Baughman was called to Lima several days this week and returned Tuesday evening.

Matter of Comparison.

George W. Perkins says the Russian riots were not as bad as they were painted. However, on coming back he may have contrasted them with the life insurance investigation.—Chicago News.

Rev. F. W. Stellhorn returned Tuesday from West Alexandria, where he conducted a funeral service.

You Simply Can't Afford to Stay Away From Such Bargains.

The greatest bargains ever offered by Marion's greatest bargain giving store. Irresistible offerings that will appeal to every one who wants to save money. Truly remarkable opportunities to buy known goods in many instances for less than actual cost at mills. Read, then judge for yourself.

Unprecedented Low Prices On Underwear.

Saturday and next week will witness the biggest underwear selling of the year. You never can expect to find prices any lower. You save one-third to one-half on the best underwear made.

Take Men's 75c Underwear for 37 1-2c.

37 1-2c buys men's natural wool fleeced shirts or drawers, or men's heavy red ribbed underwear, the best 75c garments made, 37 1-2c.

Men's $1 25 Wool Underwear 75c.

Men's natural wool shirts or drawers, odds and ends our $1.25 lines, 75c.

Men's Camel's Hair Underwear $1.00.

Fine wool underwear this, regular $2 garments, non-irritating camel's hair shirts or drawers, only $1.
Men's camel's hair socks 19c pair.

Take Women's 50c Underwear for 25c.

25c buys women's black ribbed underwear or women's fleeced union suits, the best garments made to sell at 50c, now 25c.

The Best $1.00 Union Suits for 69c.

These $1 union suits for women are in every respect the best we ever sold for $1; make is better. cut fuller, better materials. We have all sizes. They will sell in a hurry at 69c.

Women's 75c union suits 50.
Odds women's $1.25 wool pants 50c.
Women's 50 ecru vests or pants 39c.

1,000 Yards Outing Way Below Worth.

These prices on Outing Flannels will be as low as January's lowest quotations. It's the time to buy.
6 3-4c yard buys those splendid 10c Outings, all the scarce light colors included, checks, stripes, plaids and fancies.
10c yard buys 15c genuine English Twilled Outings, the weightiest and best outings ever made. Colors never fade, come in light effects only.
10c yard buys lot new 15c fleeced Waistings.
10c yard buys lot new 15c cotton Elderdowns.
5c and 6c yrrd buys choice 1000 yards dark Outings, a new lot which we just purchased, by far the best values ever offered at those prices.

Big Blanket Sale.

1000 pairs Blankets figure in this sale, all go at low prices. You can see the savings at a glance.
79c pair buys $1 Blankets, extra size, white, grey or tan, borders won't fade when washed.
99c pair buys our superior $1.25 Blankets, the heaviest blankets we ever sold for $1.25.

Other Blanket Specials 44c, 75c, $1, $1.50 Pr.

$3.49 buys those matchless all-wool Blankets, white or colors, plaids or plain, the best $4.50 wool Blankets made.
$4.49 buys our high grade $5.50 wool Blankets; you can't shrink them in washing, extra size and extra fine all wool.

Never Such a Coat Sale as This One in Marion Before.

The best time, to buy your winter coat. Prices down to January's lowest figures.
BIGGEST ASSORTMENT WE EVER HAD.

Any $15.00 Rain Coat $9.98.

Take your pick of any new $15.00 Rain Coat in the store—those swell London Box Rain Coats. You know them. Now they go for only $9.98.
Any $20.00 Rain Coat, $12.50.
Any $25 00 Rain Coat, $15.00.

Every Child's Coat Radically Reduced.

These are new Coats, every one of this season's manufacture. Look at these prices:
Any new $3.98 Coat, ages 6 to 14—$2.49.
Any new $5.00 Coat, ages 6 to 14—$3.19.
Any new $7.50 Coat, ages 6 to 14---$4.89.
Any new $10.00 Coat, ages 6 to 14---$6.98.
All colors in Kersey Mixtures, etc.

100 Coats, Latest Styles, $15.00 to $25.00 Values, Choice $10.00.

Coats in this lot of every description. Every garment the latest and in the very heighth of fashion. Some are fur lined, some are the swell, tight fitting coverts; some are the swell 50-inch mixtures in the latest box styles.

100 garments in this lot at lower prices than has ever before been known in January. This is an extraordinary opportunity. Don't miss it.

Dress Goods Special for Saturday and Next Week.

No use to comment on these prices. You can save almost enough on your dress if you buy it here now-to pay for the making. It's your best opportunity.

59c Plain White Mohairs 39c Yard.

Plain white Mohair. This is a fine quality, the nicest fabric made for waists, skirts, etc., 59c quality 39c yard.

$1.00 Black Etamine Cheviot 39c Yard.

An all wool Etamine Cheviot, comes in a rich, glossy black, 54 inches wide, a wonderful special at 39c yard.

Finest $1.50 Black Henriettas 98c Yard.

Positively the finest black Henriettas we ever had in the store to sell at $1.50, beautiful black, at 98c yard.

50c Plaids, New and Choice, 25c Yard.

Several hundred yards of the prettiest plaids we've had to show for many a day, 50c quality, 25c yard.

$1.50 Zibelines and Moleskins 48c Yard.

Moleskins that are 54 inches wide, blue or black; also 54-inch Zibelines, goods which sold at $1 50 yard, 48c yard.

Another Lot $1.00 Panamas 69c Yard.

These Panamas are 54 inches wide, every thread wool, fine and pretty, black, blue, green and brown, $1 value 69c yd.

Our $1.50, $1.75 to $2.50 Reduced to $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

These, of course, are the newest fall and winter fabrics----the newest line of goods we ever had in the store---Cravanettes, Worsteds, evening materials, etc. Famous makes from America's and Europe's best mills. Positively worth $1.50 to $2.50 a yard. Our prices are only $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

GET THE CASH HABIT. LEGGINS, OVERGAITERS.

Have You Seen Our Felt Shoes?
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

They are the best that good judgement and spot cash can buy and our cash prices to you, coupled with the large quantity we sell enables us to give greater values than our competitors.

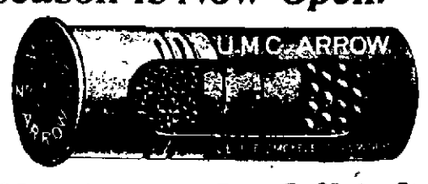
See them at

NEW YORK STORE

Hunting Season is Now Open.

Shotguns and Shells.

Hunting Caps, Coats, Vests, Cleaning Rods, etc.



Haberman Hardware Co., S. Main St.

Important, If True.

Mr. Chandler's statement that Mr. Foraker has made a Democratic state of Ohio would be more important if Ohio had become a Democratic state.—Toledo Blade.

Pocket the Commission.

Whenever he needed a little spending money all a life-insurance manager had to do was to write a policy on his own life and pocket a good stiff commission.—Chicago News.

Fools the Hunters.

An Adirondacks guide has shot himself fatally. He wanted to fool the hunters, probably.—Cleveland Leader.

Now is a good time to quit talking one way and acting another.

Marked by Dead Ducks.

"Mr. Cleveland left many dead ducks behind him," says a Baltimore man who was the ex-President's companion on a hunting trip. Even in politics Mr. Cleveland's trail is marked by lame or dead ducks.—Washington Post.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Part Two. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

VOL. XXI. NO. 28. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2. 1905. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE KAISER IN DANGER

His Lifelong Ear Trouble Said To Be Alarming.

AN OPERATION WILL BE PERFORMED SOON

Specialists from London Summoned to Berlin.

The Proposed Operation Will Be Attended by Serious Danger to the Membranes of the Brain—Complications May Possibly Arise That Will Put the Ruler's Life in Peril. English Surgeon Hesitates.

Manchester, Eng., Nov. 28.—The Dispatch is authority for the statement that Kaiser William, of Germany, will soon undergo an operation on his ear, which, if unsuccessful, may result in serious brain trouble.

The ailment from which the Kaiser is suffering, is the disease of his left ear from which he has suffered from birth. Recently, the disease has developed serious symptoms which have caused a great deal of anxiety to his medical advisers. A distinguished London specialist has been summoned to Berlin to perform the proposed operation.

The present trouble with the ear was caused by a cold which the Kaiser caught while making a speech in the open air. This was followed by a severe attack of catarrh. This led to suppuration of the middle ear, causing a painful discharge and acute neuralgia, which German aurists failed to relieve.

Disease May Spread.

The operation will be performed on the mastoid antrum. It is not necessarily serious in itself, but aside from the danger always inseparable from an operation in such a delicate region, the disease may spread to the brain membranes after the operation, producing meningitis with all its corelating dangers.

There is also the danger that the disease may spread from the antrum to the lateral sinus, producing blood poisoning, which will almost certainly cause the patient's death if the operation should be altogether unsuccessful. The patient runs the risk of developing serious brain trouble in any event. However successful the operation may be, improvement in hearing rarely results from such treatment, and the most that can be hoped for in the Kaiser's case is that the dicharge from the ear will be stopped.

The Surgeon Hesitates.

Remembering the unpleasant experience of the late Sir Morrell Mackenzie when he attended the Kaiser's father, the present specialist was reluctant to accept the invitation to go to Berlin to operate on the emperor, but on receiving assurances that there would be no repetition of the Mackenzie scandal, he agreed to go, and will leave London for Berlin in a few days.

MRS. EMMA HOYLES DIES MONDAY NIGHT

Came to This County but a Few Months Ago.

Mrs. Emma Hoyles, wife of George Hoyles, aged sixty-five years, who with her husband moved to this county last spring from Canada, died of appendicitis at her home near the Newman bridge, south of the city, Monday night at 10 o'clock. She had been ill just one week.

Besides a husband, several sons and daughters, most of whom live in Canada, survive. Mrs. Hoyles was born in England.

Married at Green Camp.

Miss Ethel Hudson and Mr. John Knickle were married by Rev. H. Beaschler at the M. E. parsonage at Green Camp, Sunday evening. They will reside on a farm near Green Camp.

COASTING IN AUTOMOBILE

Mrs. N. L. Gebhardt Loses Control of Her Machine.

SHE SUFFERS VERY SERIOUS INJURIES

Machine Is Wrecked as Result of Striking the Covering of a Manhole, a Flaw in an Axle Causing One Wheel To Come Off—Details of the Accident.

Coasting down the south State street incline in an automobile with the power off and her foot on the brakes, Mrs. Noah L. Gebhardt of west Center street was suddenly hurled to the pavement at noon last Saturday and badly hurt.

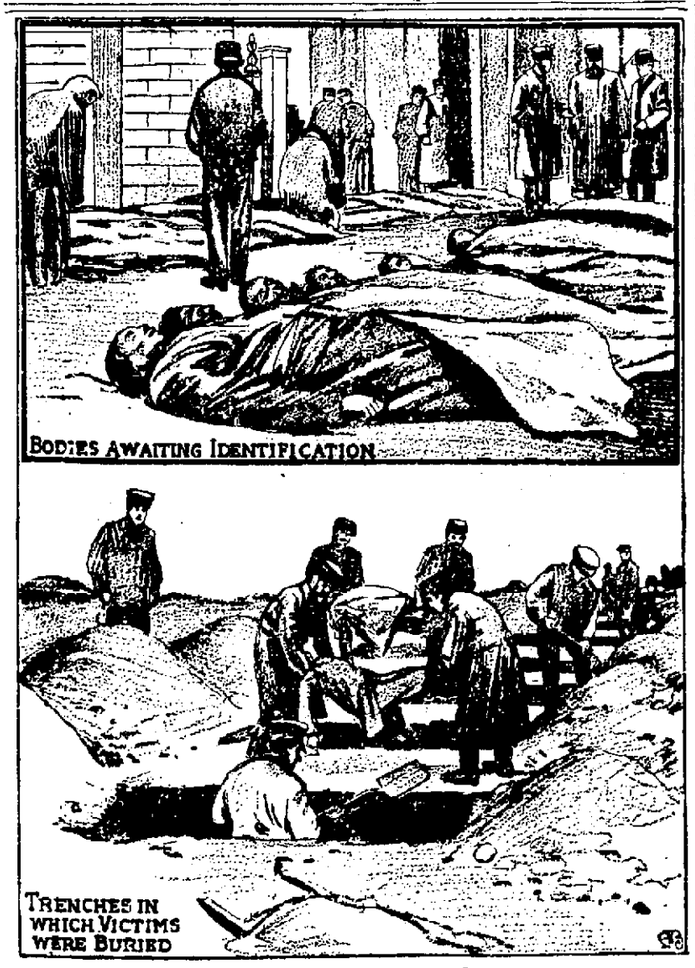
As a result of striking the covering of a manhole, a flaw in the axle caused one of the front wheels to fly off and the machine to dash quickly into a tree between the sidewalk and the curbing in front of the home of John M. Schneider.

The concussion threw Mrs. Gebhardt violently to the pavement. Her left wrist and a finger of her left hand were broken and she sustained numerous bruises. That she was not killed was a surprise to those who ran to her side.

Mrs. Gebhardt was removed to her home, where Dr. C. T. Wiant, assisted by Dr. Robert Ramroth attended her.

The automobile, which was badly damaged, was taken to the garage of the Marion Automobile company on north State street for repairs.

A blunt man usually has a sharp tongue.



THE AWFUL JEWISH MASSACRES IN ODESSA.

The accompanying illustrations are made from photographs taken after one of the recent massacres of Jews in the Russian city of Odessa. These scenes are not exceptional, for similar outrages have occurred in many other Russian towns within the last few weeks.

LOCK CANAL IT WILL BE

Mr. Roosevelt Decides on the Type of Panama Ditch.

HE'S OPPOSED TO SEA LEVEL CANAL

Follows the Recommendation of American Engineers.

A Sea Level Canal Will Cost $90,000,000 More Than a Lock Canal and Will Require Five Years More for Its Construction—Four Thousand Laborers Are Put to Work in Last Few Weeks.

Washington, Nov. 28.—President Roosevelt has decided in favor of the construction of a lock canal at Panama at a level of thirty feet. This is the type of canal recommended by the five American engineers who signed the minority report of the board of consulting engineers. They rejected all plans for higher levels because they involved too many locks and too much delay in the passage of ships. They calculate that the canal on the thirty foot level can be completed in ten years at a cost of about $165,000,000.

While the majority of the board of consulting engineers, through the votes of the foreign members, recommended a sea level canal with one tidal lock at Panama, the president agrees with the minority that the additional advantages of that type would not compensate for the added cost of about $90,000,000 and the five years longer that it would take to build.

Largely Influenced.

In reaching this determination, the president has been largely influenced by the fact that the views of the minority members of the consulting board are indorsed by all the members of the Panama canal commission, by Chief Engineer Stevens and by Secretary Taft. With this plan definitely decided upon, it is expected that greater energy will be infused into the work on the isthmus which has to some extent been awaiting this determination. The great plant is being rapidly installed. More than half of it will be in operation by January and the whole will, it is expected, be at work by July.

The old cry of "let the dirt fly" will then be realized in earnest.

As a matter of fact, it is flying now. Four thousand additional laborers have been put at work within the last few weeks, and the total number now engaged on the canal aggregates 17,000. Of these, 3,050 are employed in the department of government and sanitation, 2,600 in the department of supplies and material and 11,300 in the department of construction and engineering—in other words, on the canal works.

Most of them are digging in the Culebra cut where every shovelful removed counts.

MONUMENTS FOR SOLDIER GRAVES

Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers in Marion County To Be Marked.

Colonel Harry True, while in Columbus last week, called upon Colonel Curry, register of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in regard to procuring a monument for the grave of Barnabas Otis, whose remains are buried in the Paw-Paw graveyard in Grand township.

There is a provision that monuments, simple in design, will be provided for the graves of revolutionary soldiers upon the request of the commissioners of the county in which such graves are located, and the commissioners are to make such request when they are petitioned to do so by five citizens.

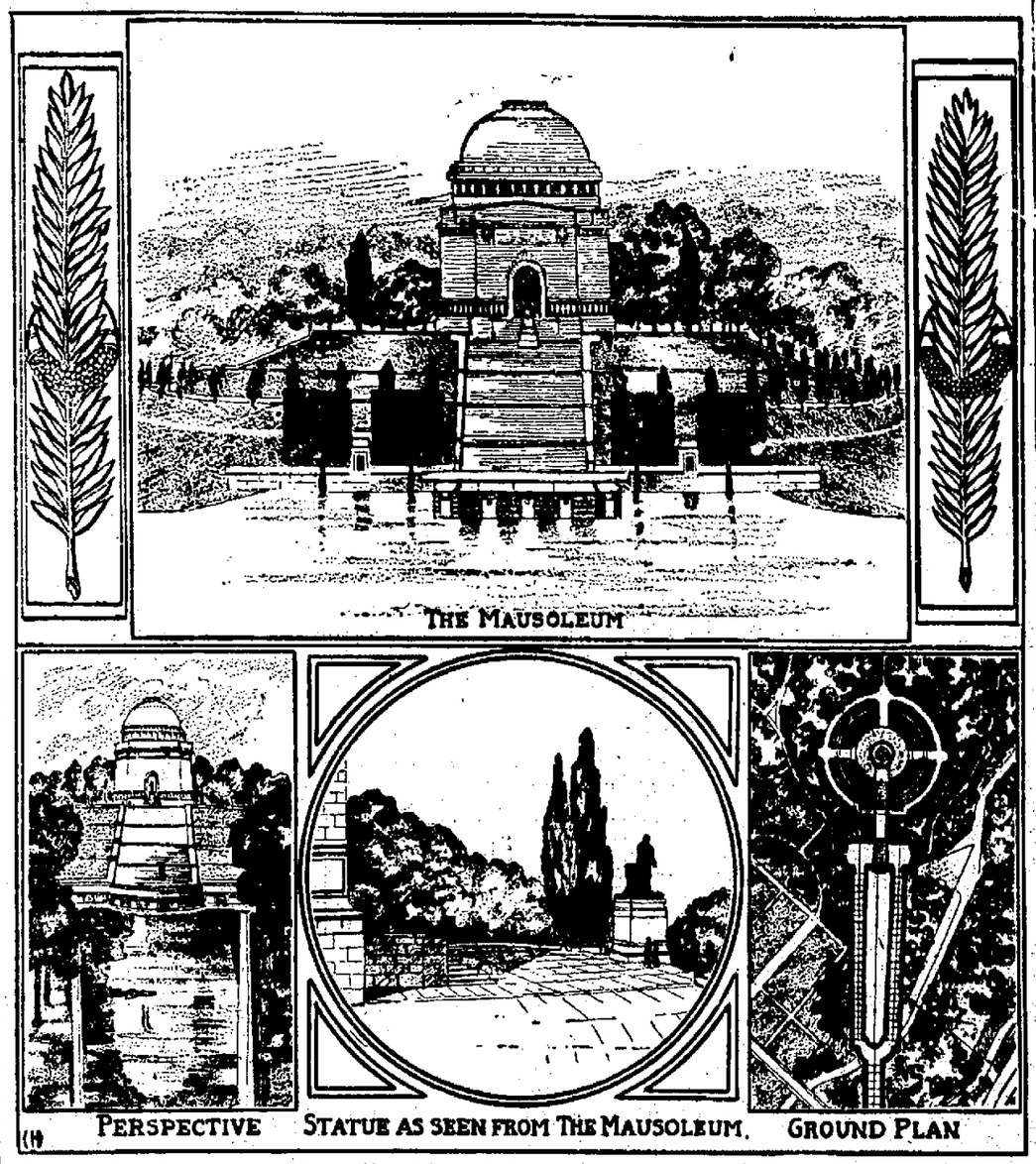
Colonel True, at the suggestion of Colonel Curry, will prepare the requisite petition for monuments for all revolutionary soldiers in the county, and, after it is properly signed, will present it to the commissioners.

The Revolt Dwindles.

The latest Cuban revolt has dwindled to the size of four rifles, twenty-one carbines and a few cartridges. And the Latin-American revolutionist takes himself seriously.—Cleveland Leader.

The Isle's Mistake.

The Isle of Pines seems to have made the mistake of securing a divorce before securing a marriage license.—Detroit Journal.



[Copyright, 1905, by McKinley National Memorial association.]

THE M'KINLEY MEMORIAL AT CANTON, O.

The memorial to the late President McKinley at Canton will be one of the most impressive things of the sort in the United States. The McKinley National Memorial association shortly after its organization decided that it would be inexpedient to begin the work of construction until the necessary money had been raised. The association now has in hand $500,000, and work is being rapidly pushed. A committee accepted the plans of the eminent young architect H. Van Buren Magonigle of New York city. The memorial will be located on a plot of ground twenty-five acres in extent, which the association owns, adjoining Westlawn cemetery. Upon a mound seventy feet high in this park will be built a mausoleum of pink Milford granite. The mausoleum will be circular in form, 75 feet in diameter at the base and 100 feet in height from the foundation. The statue of the late president will be on one of the landings of a terraced stairway fifty feet in width.

FIFTY DEAD OR INJURED

Passenger Train Crashes into a Local Train.

WRECK IS SOON A MASS OF FLAMES

The Scene of the Wreck Is One of Horror.

Engineer of First Engine of the Express Runs by a Block Signal Which Is Set for "Danger" by the Local Train—Officials of the Boston and Maine Read Say Engineer Must Have Mistaken Signals.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 27.—Running at fifty miles an hour, drawn by two heavy locomotives the Montreal express train of the Boston and Maine road, leaving Boston at 7:45 last night crashed into the rear end of the Marlboro local train standing at Baker's Bridge station in the town of Lincoln, crushing out lives and maiming men, women and children.

Eighteen persons are reported dead and thirty-one injured, at the Massachusetts General hospital, the Waltham hospital and at private houses near the scene of the wreck.

After the crash, the cars caught fire. Many of the injured were burned to death before they could be extricated from the wreckage. From information at hand, the engineer of the engine drawing the express ran by a block signal which had been set at a danger point by the Marlboro train. The accident occurred in a very thickly settled district.

A special train was sent from Boston and Waltham with doctors and nurses. The Watham station was turned into a temporary hospital until a train could be made up to take the dead and injured to Boston. The wrecking crew worked all night on the wreck. Three skulls were found on the tracks after the wrecked locomotive had been removed. Another was found this morning.

Engineer Killed.

The engineer, who is said to have run by the signal and paid the penalty with his life, is Eugene Barnard.

An investigation of the wreck is to be started immediately.

President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine railroad, stated this morning that the only explanation for the wreck was that the engineer must have misunderstood the signals. Officials of the road were at the scene of the wreck all night and did everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded and to care for the bodies of the dead.

The scene of the wreck was horrible. Most of the passengers on the local were men and women returning to their homes after having spent the day with friends here. Sweethearts were killed before each other's eyes and children's lives crushed out while parents looked on in anguish.

List of the Dead.

Barnard, Charles E., engineer, Charlestown.
Barris, William J., Maynard.
Barris, Irving, three, Maynard.
Campbell, May, Maynard.
Campbell, Lena Belle, South Acton.
Gantier, Donor, brakeman, Marlboro.
Hartwell, Annie W., Littleton.
Hilibridge, Alma, five, Acton.
McSweeney, Margaret, Concord.
O'Brien, Anna.
Weatherbee, Daniel, five, Acton.
Unknown woman, body burned past recognition.
Four unidentified men and two unidentified women.

Associated Press Account.

Lincoln, Mass., Nov. 27.—Eighteen persons were killed, 25 were seriously injured and probably a score of others cut and bruised in a disastrous railroad wreck at Baker's Bridge station, a mile and a half west of Lincoln, on the main line of Fitchburg division of the Boston and Maine railroad. The regular Sunday night express, which left Boston for Montreal by way of the Rutland system, crashed into the rear of an accommodation train bound for points on the Marlboro branch line, and which started from Boston at 7:15. Of the dead a dozen were passengers in the two rear cars of the Marlboro train. The other two were Engineer Barnard of the Montreal express and his fireman. No passenger on the express train was injured. Of those who lost their lives a number were apparently killed instantly in the collision, while others were either burned to death or died from suffocation.

Passengers from both trains, railroad employes and a number of villagers rushed to the wrecked cars and assisted many persons to escape. The flames made it difficult to reach some, who were alive, but who had been unable to free themselves from the mass. For the time it was necessary to lay injured persons side by side with the bodies of the dead, until every effort possible had been made to rescue other victims.

A partial list of the dead is as follows: Eugene Barnard, engineer of the Montreal train; Fireman Lyons of the Montreal train; Anna Hillbridge, 5, Acton; Daniel Weatherbee, Acton; May Campbell, Maynard; William J. Barris, Mayfiard; three-year-old child of Mr. Barris; May Collins, Concord Junction; Nellie Sweeney, Concord; — Maganao, Concord; seven unidentified bodies.

The wreck was primarily due to thick weather, which apparently obscured signals set by the forward train, which at the time of the disaster was standing in front of Baker's Bridge station. The Montreal train, drawn by two locomotives and consisting of nine cars, crashed into the rear of the Marlboro branch local, demolishing the two rear cars. All of the passengers killed and seriously injured were in these. The passengers lived in Concord, West Acton, Maynard, Hudson, Marlboro and several smaller towns in the Assabet valley. None of the passengers on the Montreal train was seriously hurt, but the engineer and fireman of the leading locomotive were killed.

The wreckage caught fire and some of the passengers were incinerated. Few persons live in the vicinity of Baker's Bridge station, and no fire department was available so that the flames practically burned themselves out. The uninjured passengers and a number of train hands, assisted by villagers, went to the aid of the injured, and many persons were rescued. A special train was sent from Boston by the Boston and Maine management and reached here inside of half an hour.

THE DEATH OF A PIONEER CITIZEN

William G. Johnson Dies at Home in Oklahoma.

A message was received here Monday announcing the death of William G. Johnson at Anadarko, Oklahoma, at the age of ninety-two.

Mr. Johnson was one of Marion's pioneer residents, and left Marion for Oklahoma in 1885. His wife preceded him in death five years ago. He was the father of nine children, seven of whom are living. S. C. Johnson and John Johnson, his sons, reside in this city.

A Manslaughter Verdict.

Judge B. G. Young returned Friday evening from Upper Sandusky, where he presided last week in the trial of Frank Heil, the Toledo peddler charged with the murder of his wife near Carey. Heil was found guilty of manslaughter.

VALUED AT BILLIONS

The High Crop Record for 1905 Is Made.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS GREAT

Secretary Wilson's Report Analyzes Crops for Year.

The Value of the Various Crops for the Current Year Exceeds Six Billion Dollars—The Hay Crop Is a Record-Breaker—Cotton Is Next in Value—The Hen Deserves Great Credit for Her Work.

Washington, Nov. 27. — In his annual report Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says that during 1905 wealth production on the farms of the United States reached the unparalleled total of $6,415,000,000. Four crops make new high records as to value, corn, hay, wheat and rice, although in amount of production the corn crop is the only one that exceeds previous years. In every crop the general level of production was high, and that of prices was still higher. Aside from the enormous yield of wealth, the secretary estimates that the farms of the country have increased in value during the past five years to a present aggregate of $6,133,000,000.

Analyzing the principal crops for the year, the secretary says that corn reached its highest production with 2,708,000,000 bushels, a gain of 42,000,000 over the next lowest year, 1899; hay is second in order of value, although cotton held second place during the two preceding years. The hay crop this year is valued at $605,000,000. Cotton comes third, with a valuation of $575,000,000; wheat, $525,000,000; oats, $282,000,000; potatoes, $138,000,000; barley, $58,000,000; tobacco, $52,000,000; sugar cane and sugar beets, $50,000,000; rice, $13,892,000; dairy products $605,000,000, an increase of $54,000,000 over last year. "The farmer's hen," he says, "is becoming a worthy companion to his cow. The annual production of eggs is now a score of billions. Poultry products have climbed to a place of more than a half billion dollars in value, so the farmer's hen competes with wheat for precedence."

In dealing with the crop report "leak," Secretary Wilson, after referring to the "gross breach of trust on the part of one of the employes of the bureau of statistics," says: "This department acted with vigor and dispatch when it got evidence of wrongdoing on the part of its own officials, but we have no evidence of disciplinary or preventative action at the trades's end of the line, where the gamblers, interested neither in the production nor consumption, disturb values to the injury of both, and make loud outcry when creatures of their own kind corrupt officials to betray confidence for the love of money. The responsibility for this 'leak' is shared by every one who, to get money without work, gambles in farm products. When this form of industry censes these parasites who tempt department officials will have to work for their bread."

Trade With Canada.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The United States sold Canada last year exports to the value of $166,000,000. This amount constituted more than 6⅔ per cent of the whole. Canadian imports, but was only 11 per cent of the foreign exports of the United States. This statement is contained in a report of Charles M. Pepper, special agent of the department of commerce and labor, resulting from his study of dominion trade conditions. Besides selling goods to Canada, Mr. Pepper says that 25,000 settlers went from the United States to its northern neighbor from January to October, 1905, and that the value of their effects was $10,000,000. This number of immigrants from the United States is less than for the two preceding years. The new wheat fields of the dominion's great northwest are the attractions to those seeking new homes in Canada, and it is to that section, the report says, that the United Sates should look for the development of existing and the creation of new markets of trade.

Generous In Speech.

The president's message will, of course, be looked for with interest, but not with the inflammatory anxiety that frequently attaches to it. Mr. Roosevelt has been generous in speech, and the reading public feels pretty well informed already as to his views on leading topics.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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KATE CLYDE

Discusses Jealous Women and Self Centered Women --- She Also Has Much to Say of Current Fashions

I THINK jealousy is about the stupidest fault of which a man or a woman can be guilty.

And what is the use of it? Did you ever know any one who gained anything by being jealous? There is one result usually, and that is to increase the self esteem of the person who is the cause of the jealousy.

I always feel sorry for a jealous woman; she is laying up such heaps and heaps of trouble and making herself a laughing stock to boot, for there is certainly no more laughable characteristic than jealousy. It is the basis of half the comedies of life, and the jealous man or woman is usually the fool of the play.

"John doesn't care for me any more."

A friend of mine came in to see me a few days ago, and she wept the whole place over. "It's no use—my heart is broken!" she moaned. "John does not care for me any more; he is all wrapped up in that blond woman he met at the Brownlows' reception. I know perfectly well she writes him notes, and I am just going to find out!"

"And what earthly good will that do you?" I retorted. "It won't stop her, and it won't cure him of liking her. Besides, it puts you in a very undignified position. Better distract your mind and let things blow over."

But she is an obstinate woman and never believes in letting things alone, so I daresay she has nagged him about it, and now he wishes he had a wife like the blond woman, who is always sweet and smiling and who wouldn't poison his existence. Not she!

A Wife's Expedient.

I will always remember a story I read apropos of jealousy. A young wife suddenly discovered that her husband was admiring intensely a very stunning woman whose brilliancy of speech and well groomed beauty drew around her crowds of men. It appears that the beauty was not unwilling to flirt with the husband and things were beginning to attract general attention when the wife decided on a bold move. She invited her rival to a week end at her house in the country. The rival came, wondering at the cordiality of the wife. The first day the husband was all attention, the second day he grew a trifle piqued at his wife's indifference and the third day he seemed a bit bored at being paired off all the time with the lady. In the middle of the night of the third day a strong smell of smoke filled the halls and the awful cry of "Fire!" filled the darkness, lights flashed almost instantly from each guest's room as the frightened inmates rushed out in whatever attire they could command and hastily made their way down the halls into the open.

And behold the beauty! Her face was covered with a mask of cold cream, her red locks were done up in curl papers and her glorious tresses which seemed so abundant during the day reposed on the dressing table, while a meager little topknot stood up in the midst of her curl corkscrews. Her beautifully marked eyebrows had been washed off and in their place were two little irregular strips of pale brown hairs. Her hands were incased in old

She drew around her crowds of men.

kid gloves, and altogether she presented an appearance calculated to scare any man.

The husband gave her one look and that was all. The next day she left for town, and they never saw her again.

Of course I forgot to say that the fire consisted of a lot of papers which were burned in a tin pail.

So much for diplomacy as measured against jealousy.

A Purple Season.

This certainly is a purple year, and one sees that somewhat brilliant color on every side.

Personally I am fond of it if everything matches, because purple is not a tone which bears mixing.

There is no excuse for not having your hat match your gown this year. They are making the daintiest shapes which require so little trimming that the price is materially decreased. For instance, a French model hat which I saw was simply a flat shape of black panne velvet trimmed on one side of the center with a white ostrich pompon from which an aigret shot out. The band at the back was filled in with black tulle. Now, could anything be simpler? And yet it was very effective.

There is a marked falling off in the number of brown suits worn, and you see very few dressy hats in this color. When you come right down to it brown is not a dressy color and any attempt to make it so must fail. So it is best to keep it for a tailor made that is to be given a good deal of wear, because brown is an ideal color for looking fresh and clean.

He gave her one look.

Pale pink seems to be the smartest color for an evening hat. Pale pink tulle trimmed with silver bands or flowers certainly does look lovely under electric light.

The three piece suit flourishes in this sort of weather, and later on the little jacket will be replaced by the fur coat until spring warrants its being brought out again. Delightful costumes are made of chiffon velvet in black or iron gray. The waist is relieved by some pale tone, either pale pink, pale blue or green, and the model is often a princess one. In that case the little box or Eton coat stops just above the waist line, showing the fine curve.

The Princess Gown.

The vogue of the princess gown is very great, and the one piece effect is introduced wherever possible. Even dresses that are in two pieces are sewed together under the belt and made to button down the back.

The white cloth evening coat is apt to be chilly, especially if a fur coat is worn during the day. A wise way to offset this consists in buying a large Japanese wadded jacket and fastening it to the coat lining at the shoulder seams. These wadded coats come without sleeves and as they are made of sheets of the finest wool they shut out the cold very effectively.

Of course an ermine hat is quite the swellest thing in millinery, but it is expensive and we cannot all of us afford it. However, with the saucer-like shapes worn this year an edging of the precious fur often does as well as having the hat entirely covered with it. The edge should be an inch and a quarter wide, and the rest of the hat may be of lace or shirred mousseline or chiffon.

Real lace blouses are smart, especially when the lace happens to be baby Irish crochet. This unfortunately costs $25 a yard for the all over, but a wise woman will buy a bolero of the same lace, which she can obtain as low as $18, and then she will make the rest of the waist of chiffon cloth. Chiffon cloth, by the way, is the most useful of fabrics for waists. It never crushes, and it adapts itself to every form of trimming.

A friend of mine had a fine white voile gown made last spring. She wore it very sparingly, and the other day on taking it out of the closet she was horrified to find how yellow it had grown. This unfortunately is a characteristic of white voile, and every time it is cleaned it grows yellower also.

Some of us are certainly blind to our own faults.

A SMART EVENING COSTUME.

The evening dress pictured is of pale yellow spotted net. The skirt is laid in box plaits at the back and sides and has a full panel in front trimmed with motifs of heavy lace. The bodice is made over a fitted silk lining, and the decollete neck is finished with a lace trimmed bertha of net.

Self Centered Women.

"I wonder why I am not more popular!" mourned a little woman whose rooms are empty on her reception day.

And yet that woman does not realize how very self centered she is. She is never a good conversationalist unless she is talking about herself and her own troubles or anything, in fact, that concerns her.

To be popular a woman must never talk about her affairs, unless people ask her questions, and even then if she is a wise woman she will notice that they don't half the time wait for her answer.

I am sorry to say we are pretty selfish, all of us, and we don't care about sympathizing with other people's troubles.

We want a chance to forget our own.

Kate Clyde

New York.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

A man and a woman were talking earnestly.

"Yes," said the woman, "Emma only does these things for the praise she gets. She is wearing herself out working for fairs, bazaars, church teas, receptions and such things because people tell her how smart she is and how cleverly she manages. She needs a rest a lot more than she does praise. She begins to look haggard and worn, but of course one can't tell her that she is doing all this for the sake of other people's approval, so I suppose she will go on until she drops."

Yet this is what is happening around us every day. We ourselves can probably plead guilty. We cannot be sufficient unto ourselves. We are not satisfied with the approval of our conscience. We are not content to stay at home and so manage our financial affairs that we can afford a generous contribution of money. No, that does not always attract attention enough. We must have people tell us how clever and how smart we are. Does this pay?—F. M. H.

BEES AND FLOWERS.

Mlle. J. Wery, a Belgian naturalist, has announced the results of new experiments on the nature of the attraction of flowers for bees. She finds that perfume by itself offers little attraction. Artificial flowers are as attractive as natural ones if both are put under glass shades. Brilliantly colored flowers offer much greater attraction when entire than when the petals or other parts have been cut away. Mlle. Wery is of opinion that bees are guided more by sight than by smell when they go after honey.

FOOD EXPERIMENTS.

How Dr. Wiley Will Test Cold Storage Products.

JURY OF EPICURES TO BE CHOSEN

In Determining Relative Nutritive Values of Fresh and Cold Storage Viands the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry Must Invite Men With Cultivated Palates to Be His Guests at Dinner—May Be Two Squads.

Having completed his experiments in food adulteration, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, will inaugurate a new and interesting series of tests, with a view to solving certain important but as yet unanswered problems in cold storage, says the Washington Post.

"I would like to have it understood," he said recently, "that I am not attacking cold storage nor seeking to condemn cold storage products. Cold storage is a great benefit to humanity, but connected with the problem of cold storage are many questions that never have been settled satisfactorily, and to that end we were authorized by the last congress to undertake a series of experiments, with a view to settling definitely the questions of which I speak and which I shall presently describe. Thus far I have had so much work on my hands with the European whisky, ale, wine and brandy tests, the salicylic acid and other tests, that I have had no time to devote to the matter.

"Now that these problems are off my hands, I shall investigate cold storage problems. For these tests congress has made no special provision, the cost of the experiments coming out of the general appropriation for the department. Congress ought to grant to us an appropriation large enough to erect and equip a cold storage plant of our own—not a large one, of course, but of sufficient size to facilitate our experiments. I should like to make a series of tests with various frozen foods on a larger scale than I am able to do at present, for as the case stands we are obliged to get our cold storage products from plants that are owned privately.

"One of the chief things I desire to test is how long various kinds of meats, fish, eggs, fruits and vegetables can be kept in cold storage without deterioration or becoming unwholesome. Fowls of all kinds—chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, quail and grouse—are much better if allowed to 'ripen' a little before eating. They should be hung up somewhere until the meat has a chance to become tender and seasoned. Fish should be cooked when taken from the water. Thus some classes of food ought to improve by remaining a certain length of time in cold storage, while in others deterioration is apt to set in if kept too long on ice.

"I shall test first the nutritive and gustatory properties of cold storage foods by taste. I shall select a jury of men who are used to good living, men who are epicures and whom I know will help me. Practical jokers and persons disposed to make sport of my experiments I will not have. I shall have a kitchen rigged up and on certain days will serve meals, consisting of freshly laid eggs and cold storage eggs, chickens that have been killed only a few hours and chickens that have been in cold storage for some time; also fresh and cold storage milk, fish, oysters, steaks, game and vegetables.

"These will not be served on one day, but the menu varied. The cold storage and fresh food products when cooked will be placed on the table in separate plates and the jury called in to dine. The members will be invited to select which are the fresh and which are the cold storage products, to determine first just what difference if any exists in the various products.

"Other experiments will be carried on, and if we decide that it is safe I shall organize two separate squads, one of which will be fed for several months or such time as it may require for the test on strictly fresh products, while the other will dine each day on cold storage foods. We believe that at the end of a certain period we can tell which squad has shown the greatest gain in health and flesh and which has shown a decline.

"In various other ways we will test cold storage methods and products with a view to determining the length of time it is safe to keep food products on ice."

Colony of Deaf Mutes.

Caney, Kan., is to be the deaf mutes' paradise, of whom fifty from Iowa, Missouri and Kansas will soon form a colony under the leadership of Edward Schuling, says a special dispatch from Eldorado, Ia., to the Chicago Tribune. A form of government will be adopted similar to that used at such places as the Brook farm. A deaf mute town flourishes in Belgium, and it is from this that Schuling got his idea of forming the Caney colony. The same idea will be carried out on the Kansas prairie as now flourishes in Belgium.

Unique Insurance For Miners.

Stipulating that the mines shall not be shut down for the employees to attend the funeral of any worker, a firm of large independent coal operators in Wilkesbarre, Pa., recently agreed with their employees, says a Wilkesbarre special dispatch to the New York World, to pay to the family of each mine worker killed or dying as a result of a mine accident $50, and at the same time each miner will pay $1 and each laborer 50 cents, a total death benefit of about $500 for each stricken family.

Wealthy Women Who Work For the Children

LADY JEUNE, so well known in Great Britain's court social circle, gives evidence in recent statements that her brain and heart are busy with more vital matters than skirts with seventy-five gores. She declares that if she were a millionaire she would devote all her efforts to providing better homes for the poor. She does not at all consider that the model tenement house of the great city solves the problem, because it affords no spot where children may play in the open air and sunlight. In the so called model tenement the children of the poor are mostly expected to be kept cooped in their parents' flat, whereas before they played in the streets all day.

In Boston Mrs. Pauline Agassiz Shaw, daughter of the great man who once said he had "no time to make money,"

LADY MARY JEUNE.

has gone to the heart of things and begun philanthropic work with the children, even with the babies. Mrs. Shaw fortunately has abundant means to accomplish her good works, for her husband, Quincy A. Shaw, came of the famous, rich and patriotic Boston Shaw family. The money she has the privilege of disbursing did not come from the Agassiz side of the house.

Turning away from the brilliant, cultured social set of Boston, Mrs. Shaw went after the children of the poor. In advance of the educators and school boards of America she learned the priceless value of the kindergarten in child training. Her heart's desire was to see the kindergarten a constituent part of the public school training of America. As an example of what should be done Mrs. Shaw founded two free kindergartens in Boston and herself paid all the expense of them for eleven years.

Nearly half a million dollars Mrs. Shaw spent to show the American people and the Boston school board in particular the value of kindergartens. Meanwhile she worked constantly to have the system adopted as part of the public school curriculum. In this, at length, in 1888, she was successful. The Shaw kindergartens were turned over to the public school authorities and others like them were established in other parts of Boston.

Then Mrs. Shaw went a step back of even kindergartens in her philanthropy.

In the poorest, most crowded parts of Boston she founded day nurseries where mothers obliged to go out to work would leave their infants and know the little ones were better cared for than would have been possible in the mothers' own homes. No matter how many children belong to the woman who must earn money to feed and cloth them, she has the consolation of knowing that in the day nursery they will be kept immaculately clean and comfortable, will be well fed and sheltered from all harm. What is of immense importance in the beginning of life, the infants hear only speech in quiet, gentle tones.

Clean and light, warm in winter and cool in summer are the quarters where the babes are cared for in the daylight hours. Sometimes they are brought as early as 7 in the morning and left until as late at night. No discrimination of race or religion is made. A shiny faced black pickaninny kicks its merry legs in the next crib to a flaxen haired Scandinavian, the Russian baby plays in the toy room with the infant Hebrew. As in the apostle's delineation of the true church there is here neither Greek nor Jew, male nor female, but all are as one in Mrs. Pauline Agassiz Shaw's five nurseries in the city of Boston. She foots the bills for them all.

Who knows but this benevolent woman's plan, like her kindergarten scheme, will at length be a part of every city's municipal economy? The care of the day nursery of a family of three or four young children leaves a working woman free to go out to day labor in factory or private house and earn enough to feed clothe and house her little ones. Women of the poorer classes are thus encouraged to help themselves, and there is a lightening of expense to the public charity fund.

But Mrs. Shaw's good work for the babies does not end with the creches she established for them. The plan of child culture she has thought out is—first the day nursery, then the kindergarten, then the public school education, a necessary part of which is manual and industrial training.

This noble woman citizen is herself a pioneer in promoting manual training among school children. One of her Boston enterprises is the North Bennet Street Industrial school, where some 1,300 pupils are taught the use of their hands. She also introduced the so called "slöyd" training into the Boston public schools.

Agassiz's daughter extended the infinitely broad white wings of her charity over the mothers of the babes in the nurseries as well. For the women she started clubs in the houses where the day nurseries are.

Another noble example of the rich woman who gives her wealth and, what is better still, her time and thought to the helping of the children of poverty is Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons, the daughter of Banker Henry Clews.

Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons declares in so many words that the economic dependence of a wife on her husband is demoralizing to both husband and wife. When a wife is obliged to ask her husband even for car fare and tell him what she is going to do with each dime he gives her there are sown the poison seeds of matrimonial unhappiness and divorce.

Further, this banker's daughter, who has stepped out of the class of mere fashionable women to use her brains and think what is for the good of her poorer brothers and sisters, laments for the awful waste of life among the babes of poverty. She instances families in which ten to fifteen children have been born and perhaps only one has survived infancy. These deaths among the babes of the poverty stricken are so common that even their mothers become callous and rather indifferent.

Neglect and ignorance of how to take care of infants are the cause of what in its result actually amounts to child murder. To at least partially check the frightful slaughter of the innocents, Mrs. Parsons recommends the general establishment of day nurseries conducted on scientific principles and of primary school restaurants, also scientifically conducted. Above all, she would have a regularly salaried nurse attached to each public school.

CHARLOTTE VAN BECK.

EARLY WINTER OUTFIT FOR A YOUNG WOMAN

THANKSGIVING *and* The Vinegar Face

ONE thing half the people in America have to be most thankful for is something they hardly ever think of at all on that last Thursday of November when we are expected to be mindful of our blessings.

It is that they have not the vinegar face.

There is and has been for many years a saleswoman in a shop I know of. It used to be greatly prosperous, filled with buyers, wagons about the door to deliver goods. The trade has fallen off. A dingy, forlorn look pervades all. The wares smell musty and the place appears empty and deserted of customers.

I truly believe Mary Ann is responsible for the decay of the shop. That is the only name I know for the saleswoman who has stood behind its counters probably thirty years. Oh, but she is sour faced and meat ax faced! Undoubtedly she is disappointed in life, and no wonder, for she gets back from it exactly what she gives out. Long ago, when the shop was prosperous, she began to snap at customers like a snapping turtle. If they asked for some slight change in their goods or some little favor in the way of packing or delivering the wares, they only got a refusal so sharp and bitter that it was like an insult.

She apparently had a grudge at all the race and took it out on the helpless customers who bought of her. Her mean temper prevented her from ever learning anything new, so she and her shop fell away behind the times. People shun the Mary Ann face.

She never was a beauty to begin. She must have started in life with a mild type of vinegar face, but she kept on fermenting all the honey of our mortal nature in her breast till now she is only a human vinegar jug, with a snapping turtle mouth. That mouth—of course it sags away down at the corners—looks like a pair of printer's parentheses laid horizontally with the ends down. Mary Ann does not get invitations to Thanksgiving dinners, because the absence of the Mary Ann face is something to be thankful for.

So, first and foremost this 30th of November, 1905, be thankful you have not acquired the vinegar face that is "enough to stop a clock." By sheer force of will and good will drive away this Thanksgiving every frown, every shadow of depression, every trace of envy or discontent from your countenance and "look pleasant" all day. After that keep it up forever and beware the Mary Ann face! A little yielding to bad temper, a temporary lapsing into "crossness," as it is well called, or a bit of malice or envy or discontent and discouragement will begin to make in your countenance a dotted line of the vinegar face. Check yourself up short. Not for a kingdom let yourself get that awful scarecrow face, especially as the whole matter is something within your own control.

Going out of a business place I heard a pleasant voice, a man's voice, say, "All right, lady, I'll open the door for you." I looked around and there was a face even pleasanter than the voice, and both face and voice belonged to a gentleman who wore a workingman's apron. The face, a very handsome one, was brilliant with health and good nature. Here was a man who understood. He had learned—theosophists would say in a past incarnation—to put himself in the place of others and see their side of things, discerning thus that all individuals, no matter what their conditions, have trouble and sorrow and all alike are entitled to courtesy, sympathy and kindliness. So he was born into this life with a healthy body and a face so attractive that a thoughtful person involuntarily turned to look at it. Such a difference in the happiness of us all does facial expression make!

So be grateful this Thanksgiving that you do not present to the public view the meat ax face which some men and women wear. Moreover, know for certain that the oldest and sourest of us can change the vinegar face to one that will give pleasure to every one who sees it in this poor, troubled world. We may, if we so will and work, have reason to be grateful that our faces grow more comely with each annual Thanksgiving.

JANE MOSES.

A MOURNING COSTUME.

The mourning costume pictured is of black henrietta. The short jacket has a curved back and is trimmed with a rouleaux of the material and black silk braid. The narrow waistcoat is of breitschwanz, trimmed with bands of passementerie. The skirt is arranged in loose plaits and at the bottom are motifs of braid bordered with a rouleaux of the material.

A BRITISH JOKE.

An English paper for women prints the following as an alleged joke:

Beautiful American (proudly)—Have you noticed the large number of English noblemen who have married American girls?

English Woman (quietly)—I have noticed that they never marry poor ones.

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Only Marion County Man Shot as a Spy.

Washington Clark will be remembered by nearly all of the older residents of the eastern part of the county as a bright-faced, adventurous lad who fought and played about the village commons in Caledonia when those who are now old and reminiscent fished with pin-hooks and wore linsey-woolsey.

The lad was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Burrett Clark, kind-hearted, patriotic people whose hospitality in those days surrounded them with all that true regard and friendship can bring to those who merit it.

The story of Washington Clark may be an old one to some, but it is the story of the only Marion county boy who died in the secret service of the United States, and who at the time of his death was adding lustre to the name of Pinkerton whose lieutenants were operating wherever a channel leading to information valuable to the armies of the North might be found in Dixie.

There were others who were engaged in the same service, there was one whose funeral services were held in the old M. E. church at Caledonia and who was mourned as dead for nearly two years, but who finally returned to his family. There were others whose names for the hour were household words in Marion county; others who dared much and suffered in certain measure for their daring, but the last sad chapter of the life of Washington Clark was closed with a hastily penciled note of farewell to his wife and babies in Caledonia, and denied even the honor of a firing squad he was hung as a spy.

As has already been noted Clark as a lad was a healthy youngster and adventurous. As a man he was quick in his judgment, keen, athletic and wholly alive in an emergency, was such a man as the Pinkerton secret service agency in those days was ready to receive into its confidence and service at all times.

Some four years before the rebellion opened, young Clark who had barely reached his majority found the West attractive and glittering with inducements for one of his disposition and spirit. He went to Iowa and was quickly the owner of a neat piece of land. Soon after, he married and as time passed two children, a son and a daughter, came to brighten the little western home. Prosperity was assured when the first dark clouds of civil war appeared, and the republic was threatened.

Clark was patriotic, bone and sinew. He knew his capabilities and scarcely had the smoke cleared from the first battle of Bull Run when he sought service as a secret agent, a spy if you please. The North and South were wild with the first rumblings of the impending struggle and the application from the western cottage was long in receiving its response.

The secret service such as had been operated against counterfeiters and other criminals in times of peace had been disorganized by differences of opinion and sentiment on the part of those who composed it, and, like a big family, split. Some entered the service of the South in various capacities, others remained with the North. Abraham Lincoln and the elder Pinkerton had not as yet had the conference which resulted in the upbuilding of the wonderful agency of today.

At length the need of effective channels of information were recognized and the thick little man with the keen twinkle in his eye, and a square jaw hidden in a wealth of beard was called to Washington for a conference with the president.

Pinkerton and Lincoln met and before the night was done men with strength and will and wit to do were wanted. Pinkerton was to command the secret army.

Not long after, a letter was received at the little western home and a young wife hesitating and tearful, hinging between hope and fear, handed her husband what was to prove his death warrant when he came in from the fields. The candle spluttered and was dim as he read her the terms of his employment, there were tears and the babies could not understand, but the wife was brave as her husband was stout-hearted, and the next day found them engaged in preparation to return to Caledonia, where Mrs. Clark was to remain with her children while her husband engaged in his perilous duties and gamed with the lottery of death.

There may be some little doubt as to detail owing to the confused memory of many years, but it was not long until young Clark bade his wife and children a sad farewell in Caledonia and leaving them in the care of his father and mother set out for Washington, where he was to receive his first assignment.

A letter from the capitol received some time later announced that he was in the service and had been relieved of the responsibilities of an enlistment in an Iowa regiment with which he had intended to go to the front in the event that he was rejected by the secret service department.

The wife and babies in Caledonia waited anxiously for news for perhaps three months and at last a letter dated at Washington announced his return from his first successful excursion into the enemy's country.

There was another long wait and the second excursion was completed. The letter containing this announcement also stated that the writer was about to leave on a most important mission, but gave no information as to what part of the country was to be visited or the character of the duty assigned.

Several months passed and the wife in Caledonia grew pale and thin with anxiety, the children cried because their mother cried and the aged parents of the young man grew silent and uncommunicative while they waited and hoped for some news of their boy.

At last it came. The late Ferdinand C. Ruehrmund was the village postmaster, and when he passed the letter addressed to Mrs. Clark out to the father of the boy his eyes beamed and danced with the joy he felt the missive brought.

The father recognized the handwriting of his son at once, but opening it his failing eyesight prevented him from readng ts contents. He therefore requested the postmaster to read it to him.

The paper used was a page torn from a rebel officer's book. Yellow and thick and coarse with lines in blue, running horizontal with the page, it was all that a spy in the enemy's hands could expect, but the text was written in a strong, firm hand in pencil, which at the end of forty-three years is still legible and plainly shows the strength of character of the writer.

A glance at the page told the postmaster the deadly import of the letter and with tears in his eyes he told the anxious father to take the letter home and have some one in the family read it to him as he could not.

Winter had just mantled the village in white and bleak November's chilly blasts were rattling the window panes when the little family group gathered about the cheery, glowing fireplace while the good old mother of Washington Clark read the story of her unfortunate son to the widow and the fatherless and stained the page with tears that came from a broken heart.

The letter read:

"Huntsville, Arkansas,
"October 26, 1862.

"Dear Companion: I am a prisoner by the confederacy as a spy and I am to be hung until I am dead today at 4 o'clock. I want you to try and meet me in heaven if I should be so fortunate as to get there. Take care of yourself and my babies, and raise them in the way they should go. Do the best you can and remember me. My time is short on this earth. I was only notified of my death 2 or 3 hours before now. O, if I was only prepared to die, but I hope the Lord will have mercy on me. So good-bye.

"Washington Clark."

The case had been a terrible example of the military drum-head court-martial, and Washington Clark had been given the short shift accorded spies by every nation.

Mrs. Clark lived in Caledonia for a time and died some twenty-five years later in Indianapolis, steadfast in her love and devotion to the young husband who met such an untimely death. She never remarried. The son, Keeler Clark, is a prominent hotel proprietor at Lima, while his sister is Mrs. Dakotah Aller of Cincinnati. Mrs. Harry Decker of Caledonia is a younger sister of Washington Clark, but remembers well the day when her father brought home the terrible message.

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the new Quick Desserts that grocers are now selling? They are justly termed "Easy to Make" as all ingredients are in the package. Three complete products—

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Quick Pudding and D-Zerta Perfect Jelly Dessert at 10c. per package, and D-Zerta Ice Cream Powder, 2 packages for 25 cents. Five choice flavors of each. A trial will convince you how easy it is to have the finest desserts with no labor and little expense. Order to-day.

PLEASANT SURPRISE FOR MR. W. T. OWEN

Friends Assemble in Celebration of Anniversary of Birth.

In honor of his sixty-third birthday anniversary, Mr. W. T. Owen, residing three miles southeast of the city, was given a very pleasant surprise by a company of about twenty-five of his relatives and friends at his home Thursday evening, November 23.

The surprise was complete in every detail and, following an elaborate supper, a season of music was enjoyed. During the evening's entertainment the surprise on Mr. Owen was made double by his being presented with a handsome gold watch.

Miss Ina McElree of Santa Anna, California, was the only guest from a distance.

CONGRESSMAN BURTON, WHO WOULD BE SPEAKER.

Congressman Theodore E. Burton, representative in congress from the Twenty-first district of Ohio, who is said to aspire to the speakership of the national house of representatives, is at present chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors. During the last session he led a band of Republican congressmen who in certain matters acted with the opposition. For this Mr. Burton is said to have incurred the enmity of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon. It is believed that the latter will not so far violate precedent as to permit that fact to influence him in withholding from Mr. Burton the committeeships to which he is entitled by usage. Mr. Burton was first elected to congress in 1888 and, excepting the period from 1891 to 1893, has since been a member of that body. He was born in Jefferson, O., in 1851.

Ballots or Machines?

There is little likelihood that State Senator-elect Howe will succeed with his bill to establish the pure Australian ballot in Ohio.

There are strong objections to the ballot he proposes. It does away with the division of the candidates by parties and assembles them alphabetically under heads designating the offices to be filled. Mr. Howe's chief argument in favor of this form of ballot is that it will foster independent voting and force the voter to have some educational qualification.

Mr. Howe is not quite fair. The pure Australian ballot would cause many a voter to scratch his party ticket when he desired to vote it straight. It would practically disfranchise some voters. It would compel, for the proper marking of a ballot containing the names of a large number of candidates embracing half a dozen tickets, a degree of intelligence and study not required by law. To prepare such a ballot for voting would often be a puzzling task for a man above the average in mental ability. Moreover, the expense of elections would be greatly increased. A greater number of polling places would be necessary because of the longer time required to mark the ballots.

The voters understand the ballot that is now in use. Anyone who wishes to vote a ticket straight can do so easily and quickly. The voter who desires to cast his ballot for candidates of various parties has no trouble in finding their names. The ideal ballot is the one by means of which it is easiest for the voter to express his choice. Mr. Howe would deliberately increase the difficulties of voting.

The logic of events seems to point to the voting machine as the next improvement in election machinery in Ohio.—Cleveland Leader.

Interchurch Federation.

A conspicuous feature of the Chicago World's fair was the parliament of religions. It exemplified in a remarkable manner the unity that exists among those who are seeking to glorify God and enjoy Him forever, however different the form of belief or worship. The federation which has been created during the last week has not aimed at the inclusion of all religious bodies. It has not even given representation to all the sects in America which call themselves christian. And yet it is a manifestation of the same tendency to break down barriers and emphasize likenesses rather than differences. Some of the speakers have exhibited a breadth of thought going beyond the intention of the originators of the plan of federation. Others, eschewing doctrine entirely, have dwelt upon social reform, civic problems, and the opportunity and duty of the churches to take the lead in all good works. One or two discordant notes were inevitable, but on the whole the effect of the conference has been to enlarge the horizon of the participants and to furnish an inspiration likely to be felt in many ways.

One question which seems not to have been discussed is whether the activity of the clergy in lines other than doctrinal has promoted or hindered the growth of the denominations. It has been tacitly assumed that the value of the pulpit is not measured by increasing rolls of church membership. Without entering upon the discussion of that topic it is certain that in insisting upon the need of participation by the clergy in public affairs a tradition has been followed which is centuries old. The New England ministers of the colonial days were dictators in political affairs quite as much as in ecclesiastical. Their successors have never held themselves bound to confine their criticisms of the political activities of the day to the fast day or Thanksgiving day sermon. No crisis of the national life has failed to find the pulpit ready with admonition or appeal. To go back to the land whose laws we have inherited, the history of England would be incomplete without the record of the men from among the ranks of the clergy who have stood forth as the champions of the people or as defenders of existing conditions. Among the members of the new federation are many whose work has never been circumscribed by the boundary wall between the church and the world, and who can give practical advice based upon experience.—Chicago Tribune.

MARION COMPANY AMENDS CHARTER

Capital Stock Increased from $20,000 to $50,000.

Columbus, Nov. 24.—[Special]—The Marion Lime & Stone company, of Marion, has filed an amendment to its charter with the secretary of state, increasing its capital stock from $20,000 to $50,000.

This company is an auxiliary of the Norris & Christian Lime & Stone company. The increase in capital, according to statements of the directors, is made for the purpose of purchasing real estate.

Hustling and happiness are twins.

Have You a Friend?

Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it on hand. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors use it a great deal for all forms of throat and lung troubles.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

CARL FETTER WEDS YOUNGSTOWN MAID

Groom a Former Resident of This City.

Mr. Carl W. Fetter, formerly of Marion, a brother of A. F. Fetter, was married at Youngstown November 23 to Miss Lillian Albright of that city. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. Fetter is now a motorman on an interurban line between Youngstown, and Newcastle, Pennsylvania.

To Attend Marriage.

Miss Merel Sellers left Tuesday for Columbus to attend the wedding of her brother, Mr. Lester Sellers, to Miss Mame Schweinberger. The wedding took place Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents on Parsons avenue. Mr. Sellers, who is quite well known in this city, is engaged in the commission business.

Adams Stock Sale.

Orin A. Adams will hold a public stock sale on the Jacob Retterer farm, eight miles southeast of Marion, on Thursday, December 7, 1905, when a large quantity of live stock and farm crops will be offered at public auction. The usual terms. d&w

PRESS COMMENT.

Won't Advise New Count.

Mr. Cleveland advised New Yorkers to vote for McClellan, but he will hardly go so far as to advise them to count the vote for him.—Washington Post.

The Awful Comeback.

A message of 20,000 words is little enough when you consider that the senate will get back at the president with whole volumes of speeches.—Chicago News.

Time To Turn Over Leaf.

Boss Gorman commenced his political career as a page in the United States senate. About time for him to turn over a new leaf.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Troubles of Cuba.

Between yellow fever in Havana, Gomez in New York and the Isle of Pines seceding, who shall say that Cuba is unfit for a place among the nations?—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Every dog has day and the watch dog also has his night.

Courage and caution make a splendid working team.

Some men merely select the lesser of two evils as a sample.

It is true that the average man would be satisfied with enough, but he never gets it.

Sympathy is all right in its way, but it is a poor substitute for beefsteak.

Love your neighbor as yourself, but don't forget to lock your back door at night.

It isn't always advisable for a man with a sandy complexion to engage in the sugar business.

Always Remember the Full Name

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.

E. W. Grove on Box. 25c.

WIRE FENCE.

The time to buy fence is when the markets are low. This happens each year at the close of the season and before people buy for spring. It is at this time that the manufacturers give some very tempting prices in order to unload their supply. We have taken advantage of the low price by buying two car loads of Ellwood fence, all sizes, which we will sell on spring dating. Buy and put up your fence now and pay us next spring. The fence is already in our warehouse on north Main street. Come and examine our fence.

The Houghton-Merkel Company,

North Main Street. Opp. Catholic Church.

The Mark of Merit

IF YOU WANT RUBBERS THAT ARE REALLY BETTER THAN USUAL

Buy the Gold Seal Brand.

Every pair stamped on the sole. They always stand for the best. Remember there is only one best, those are the GOLD SEAL. We are sole agents for Marion.

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The France Medical Institute Established 1896. 18 years in Columbus. For eighteen years we have been making regular monthly visits to the principal cities of Ohio. Our long experience, remarkable skill and great success entitles us to the full confidence of the afflicted.

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Without Stomach Drugging Direct Medication fulfills the anxious hopes of many afflicted persons, both men and women, by furnishing a simple and efficient means of curing diseases that are frequently incurable under the old methods. If you are tired pouring medicines into your stomach to reach a disease that lies remote from the seat of digestion, you should make no delay in taking advantage of our special System of Treatment.

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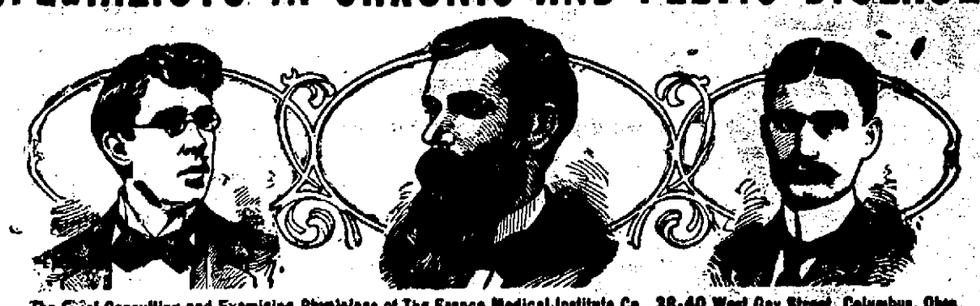

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Rheumatism Our cure for Rheumatism is the most successful known.

Young and Middle-Aged Men who suffer from the effects of youthful indiscretions and Nervous Debility may call with confidence.

Diseases of Women After years of experience we have discovered the greatest cure known for diseases peculiar to the sex. Painful Menstration, Sterility or Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, Purities, Ovarian and Fibroid Tumors in the early stages, etc., positively cured by our method. Our treatment is perfectly harmless and easily applied. No humiliating exposure on examination. Try it, and you will exclaim like hundreds of others: "Oh, I feel like a different woman."

Rupture and Varicocele permanently cured without the use of the knife, truss or suspensory. Be sure and consult us before taking treatment elsewhere.

Kidney and Bladder Diseases Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Inflammation of the bladder, Enlarged Prostate, Frequent and Dribbling Urination. It costs no more to employ an expert than to risk your life with an inexperienced physician.

Stricture and all forms of disease of the urethra and prostate gland cured by our Medicated Bougie, a method of treatment without pain or detention from business.

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Ralston HEALTH Shoes $4.

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QUARTERLY INSTITUTE

Marion County Teachers' Association Meeting.

MORNING PROGRAM VERY INTERESTING

Miss Linda Willauer Reads a Fine Paper and Describes the Country School—C. R. Taylor Reads a Paper Dealing with United States History.

The first quarterly institute of the Marion County Teachers' association was held in the auditorium of the High school building Saturday. There were about fifty teachers in attendance at the morning session, which opened at 10 o'clock, a number of teachers from the surrounding towns and schools of the townships being present.

The morning program opened with devotional exercises conducted by K. H. Marshall and followed by music by the association, Miss Della Gray being the accompanist.

Miss Linda Willauer of this city read the first paper, entitled "My School." She first described the trials and pleasures of the teachers of the country school, telling the situation and the work and disposition of the pupils. She also described the work of the various classes and gave a comparison of the country with the city schools with an account of the advantages of one over the other.

"Formative Period in United States History" was the subject of the paper by C. R. Taylor of Prospect. He told of the formative period of the building up of the constitutional development since 1619, giving a replete and very interesting account of the period. Following a short recess, Miss Estella Meister of Caledonia rendered a vocal solo and responded to an encore.

Miss Clara C. Ewalt of this city closed the program of the morning session with an interesting paper on "Alexander Pope," describing his life and times with a very entertaining account of his work and the criticisms of his work. She quoted a number of authors and her lengthy account of the writer was much appreciated.

The attendance at the afternoon session was much better than at the morning, and the interest manifested was high. The program was opened with a piano solo by Miss Dale Horton of Agosta and a happy response. Mrs. H. S. Tschantz of La Rue contributed a paper on "Primary Geography," in which she described the benefits and preparation derived for the later periods of study.

Miss Dessie Raub of La Rue contributed a vocal solo and responded to the applause with an encore. "Why Be Exact and How" was the subject of a paper by C. M. Beckett of this city. In speaking on the subject he told of how the many failures in business were in many cases attributed to the disregard for the little things and how the most successful persons were successful because of being exact in the minute things.

A recess of ten minutes was held and Superintendent H. L. Frank closed the program with a paper on "Opportunities Veiled for the Irresolute," in which much interest was shown by those present. Mr. Frank started his address by quoting Addison, "Irresolute on the schemes of life which offer themselves to our choice and inconsistancy in pursuing them are the greatest causes of our unhappiness." Success never comes to the irresolute man or the one that never thinks, but the outcome of every man is his education, which is best attained in developing his will power.

The development of the will power is the first qualification for success in life. In speaking of the children developing will power, the first thing that is essential is a teacher and the second is the teaching by personal influence. He told of many successes due to the will power and of many failures due to its absence, in this way showing that most of the successful men attribute their wealth to their will power.

WILLIAM READER IN POLICE COURT

Bound Over To Appear Before the Grand Jury.

William Reader, the young man arrested at Galion last week and taken to Cleveland for trial on the charge of forgery, was given a preliminary hearing in police court there Friday afternoon, and was bound over to the Cuyahoga county grand jury.

Reader was later released on a $500 bond.

Reader, according to the story told by his brother here, has pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery, but in all probability will escape further prosecution by paying all costs.

"He was in hard luck and needed money," said Reader's brother this morning, "and that is how he came to forge the check. I don't think he realized what he was doing."

The forged check, which called for $20, was cashed by Reader in the Erie restaurant at Cleveland and bore the forged name of Frank Flickinger of Galion.

TWO VIEWS OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

The recent report of the committee of engineers who have been deliberating on the subject for several months in favor of a sea level canal across the isthmus of Panama, instead of a series of locks, again brings that important waterway prominently into public notice. The sea level canal will require many more years for completion than the lock system, but it is said that it will be much cheaper to maintain and will be practically everlasting. President Roosevelt and some of the more prominent government officials are said to be in favor of the lock system, their idea being that the most important thing just now is to have the canal in operation at the earliest possible moment.

The Prevention of Colds.

sneezing and cough follow in turn, and the patient becomes generally miserable. Then, when it is too late, he doubts his resisting powers against draughts, cold rooms, undue exposure and the like, and is ready to resign himself to the coddling process for the remainder of the winter. Strange as it may appear, it is this misguided carefulness that explains most of the chronic catarrhs of the season.

First on the list of such causative agencies are our overheated and ill-ventilated apartments. Eminent medical authorities maintain that the sudden change from an over-warmed room to the cold air outside has more to do with the production of "colds" than all other supposed agencies combined. The air passages, after having been dried, and, so to speak, baked in our living rooms, are not only peculiarly sensitive to cold, but are in a condition least liable to resist the influences of the change.

The same principle might apply to overheating the body by too much clothing and enfeebling the skin by

Now that the season for "colds," coughs and neuralgic pains is with us, the careful man is on the lookout for such preventative measures as will guard him against the "eager and nipping air" that may prepare the way for a winter's sickness. It is the proper adaptation to his environment that must settle the question of his immunity against the ever threatening weather ailments.

With the changeable climate of our northern latitudes the task is often a difficult one. Thus a sudden drop in temperature is often followed by a veritable epidemic of catarrhal troubles.

The ordinary phenomenon of a "cold" is explained by a rapid cooling of the surface whereby the superficial circulation is temporarily arrested and internal congestions are produced. The primary effect is generally upon the mucous membranes of the nose, throat and upper air passages. In consequence of this revulsion chilliness, lassitude, headache, confined prespiration. The exact contrary condition results from inurement to low temperature and the creation of a habit of natural resistance. The man who is accustomed to bare his throat to the blast never suffers from tonsilitis, and the one who is used to the cold morning plunge never knows a shiver, even in zero weather. The real moral is to face the cold with a bold front, to conquer rather than to shrink from it and be overcome in the end. The hardened man makes his skin an ever-ready adjuster to all variations of temperature. The feebler one can approach such a stage of protection and may in the end equal it.

A like principle applies to exercise. With ordinary garments the well individual never suffers from cold while in motion, but the one who sits or lies in a cold room or in a draught from open door or window is sure to become a victim of his indiscretion.

The worst of all is that a "cold" taken in early winter is apt to linger and thus prepare the system for even more distressing ailments. The very lack of vital resistance that invites the first attack of catarrh is apt to intensify the predisposition to subsequent colds. This in a great measure explains the prevalence of pneumonia during the inclement season. The microbe never attacks a healthy membrane, but lies in wait for the local debilitation which furnishes the soil for the seed.

No more forcible argument could be used in favor of preventative measures against the slightest respiratory trouble that may show itself at this time. Nothing lowers the vital resistance against all winter diseases more than the initiative and apparently insignificant "cold."—New York Herald.

Russia's Only Way Out.

It may well be true that Count Witte is gainging support steadily in his stupendous task. He offers Russia the only way out of a terrible situation which must be radically changed.

All authorities worthy of attention agree that to go backward to the old autocracy, in its full scope and terrorism, is out of the range of possibility. Free speech has gained a good start. It cannot be abolished. The degree of liberty the press has won will not be given up. The army and the navy are too untrustworthy for the Czar to use in stamping out all the new-lit fires of freedom. If he were so minded. Not even Russia can be so utterly dislocated, as a member of the great body of civilized nations. The forces which make for progress are too mighty. The need of more liberal institutions is too clearly perceived in St. Petersburg. The old order of things was too evidently hopeless.

On the other hand, there is nothing to be gained by rushing down the fiery and bloody track of red revolution. Misery, destruction and national humiliation lie in that direction. There is no more chance for a socialistic republic in Russia than there was for the Paris Commune to gain mastery over France in 1871.

Count Witte's program of gradual progress toward wide liberty, always under law and approached by gradual and easy steps, is the one possible road to safety and true progress. All men of substance and intelligence in Russia ought to give him their support in his hour of supreme trial. His undertaking is their country's hope. His failure would be a grave national disaster.—Cleveland Leader.

Will Be Corrected.

Just now the corn crop may seem immense, but this pression will be corrected when the packers comes to explain the high price of corn-fed beef next year.—Cleveland News.

Maybe Better Thus.

Editor Stead says the Russian revolution will cost 100,000 lives. Better, however, spend 100,000 lives for liberty than on a land grab.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

IS A FORMER MARION MAN

George W. Katzel, Hermit on Hermit Island.

LIVES ALONE WITH ANIMALS AND BIRDS

Katzel Lives on Island for the Past Thirteen Years and Passes Much of His Time Fishing—He Also Gains a Living by Selling Honey and Berries.

The Lewistown reservoir in Logan county, Ohio, has an especially interesting character of the hermit kind in the person of George W. Katzel, who is in his sixty-seventh year.

For the past thirteen years Mr. Katzel has led the life of a hermit, and the little island which contains his solitary abode, is pointed out by the native guides as "Hermit Island" to the frequenters of the popular summer resort.

The small island on which is built his humble cottage and home is between what is locally known as Black lake and Sheep's pen lake. "Hermit Island" is the only one of many islands that stud the thousands and thousands of water covered acres. Long ago the government discovered the section to be so high above the sea level that water would flow from it either north to the great Lake Erie or south to the Ohio river. Representing, originally, the head waters of the Miami river, the building of a bulkhead enabled the use of the waters for canal purposes. The institution of the bulkhead threw the waters back across the valley and through the forests, and the wooded islands are what were once the higher places in the forests.

"Hermit Island" has little of life upon it except Hermit Katzel and whatever animal pets or birds he chooses to raise. Katzel is a widower, his wife having died twenty-three years ago. He formerly lived at Marion, Ohio, and during the civil war served with distinction as a member of the 108th Ohio infantry.

Katzel was attracted to the place thirteen years ago, and after a visit, becoming fascinated with the country, decided to stay. Fishing is of course his principal occupation and means of living. He has fifty stands of bees, and profitably sells honey and wax. In the berry season he sells to nearby hotels. Also sells turtles.

During the early winter and spring when the ice is not strong enough to bear his weight, he becomes a hermit in real truth, being ice bound upon the little island and never sees a human face for months. Anticipating this state, he has on hand a sufficient supply of food stuffs andd his shelves well stocked with books and magazines.

His cottage is a story and a half affair, and everything in and about the place is always in good order and clean.

Alongside the cottage is a pool about ten by eighteen feet, and in this during the early fall he stocks his fish for his personal use in winter.

The hermit has a mixed gray beard that reaches to his waist. The length of his beard is seldom seen by people who visit "Hermit Island," as he tucks the whiskers inside his shirt front, his appearance indicating only a short cropped beard.

Katzel has a sister in Columbus, a daughter in Dayton, and several sons who periodically visit him, and would be glad to have him make his home with them, but he prefers his solitary lot and sticks to the hermitage. His health has been failing the past several years, and fears are entertained that the old fellow may grow worse and become helpless during the rigors of winter, and the closing chapter of his life be written when the native guides break through the ice-bound lake in the early spring.—Farm and Fireside.

LILY BURLEY DIES FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burley of Bryant Street.

Lily Fern, the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burley of No. 1350 Bryant street, died of pneumonia, Friday afternoon, November 24, about 5 o'clock.

The funeral was held at Pleasant Hill church, Sunday morning, the funeral party leaving the home at 7 o'clock in the morning. Burial took place in the Pleasant Hill cemetery.

$3.00 AND UP. $3.00 AND UP.

Ride in Comfort.

The above picture represents a **Storm Protector** *which we believe the most convenient, simplest and best device on the market. It can quickly be attached to any rig, and for persons who drive—this protector is worth many times its cost. Come in see our line before buying.*

A Suggestion to Wives.

Why not make your husband a Xmas present of one of these Storm Protectors? He surely would greatly appreciate such a gift.

T. F. LUNDERGAN

EAST CHURCH STREET.

HARD. **COAL** SOFT.

We look well to the grade of coal we buy, and see to it that full weight is delivered to everyone. It's our way of securing your patronage—that of giving the best in coal and service. Phone us your order.

THE OHIO MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.

IF YOU WANT TO

.... SURPRISE YOUR WIFE ....

with a nice China or Porcelain Dinner Set for a CHRISTMAS GIFT, make your selection early, as the assortments are more complete now than near the Holidays.

We'll store it for you till Christmas, at

MARKERT'S CHINA STORE,

128 S. Main Street.

MISS MAUD HUNTER NURSES THE ROBBER

No Mystery as to Identity of Marion Nurse.

A special from Lima to Tuesday morning's Cleveland Leader speaks of a mysterious young woman from Marion who nursed Frank Slater, the bank robber, during his illness in that city. The special states that the young woman was thought to be Slater's wife or kinswoman and that, after Slater's death, which occurred last week, she mysteriously disappeared.

Investigation here has brought to light the fact that there was no mystery connected with the Marion nurse. She is Miss Maud Hunter, a professional nurse employed at the Dr. C. E. Sawyer sanatorium, who went to Lima in response to a call received from the dying robber's physicians.

Occasionally a man figures on a reserved seat in heaven because he once gave away an old coat.

CRESCEUS, CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION, RECENTLY SOLD FOR $21,000.

Cresceus, who ever since the passing of the mighty Directum as the turf king has been the champion stallion of the world, is probably the greatest trotting horse that ever existed. The price at which he was recently sold, $21,000 is therefore considered extremely low. Cresceus' best mark was 1:59¼ for a mile behind a wind shield. The fastest mile ever trotted in a race was also made by Cresceus when he defeated The Abbot, one of the heats being made in 2:00.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Nature's Great Invention

On de banks ob de Amazon, far away, far away, Whar Dr. Green gits August Flowers to dis day; Ah picked dose flowers in August in ole Brazil, An' alde' I'se a Yankee, ah longs to be dar still.

¶August Flower is the only medicine (free from alcoholic stimulants) that has been successful in keeping the entire thirty-two feet of digestive apparatus in a normal condition, and assisting nature's processes of digestion, separation and absorption—for building and re-building—by preventing ALL irregular or unnatural causes which interrupt healthy and perfect natural processes and result in intestinal indigestion, catarrhal affections (causing appendicitis—stoppage of the gall duct), fermentation of unhealthy foods, nervous dyspepsia, headache, constipation and other complaints, such as colic, biliousness, jaundice, etc.

¶August Flower is nature's intended regulator. Two sizes, 25c, 75c. All druggists.

TSCHANEN BROS.

FOR SALE.

Farm, good two story frame dwelling, slate roof, 6 rooms and large buttery, three porches, good cemented cellar, 8 bbl. brick filtered cistern and one tub cistern, two good drove wells. Barn 40x70 ft. and shed upon end, wagon shed, corn crib and granary, two poultry houses, wood house, good orchard, good neighborhood, good land, located about 8 miles from Marion, Ohio. Price $60 per acre.

100 acres, good frame barn, small frame dwelling, up-ground cellar, drilled well, cistern, orchard, on a good pike, a bargain if sold soon.

About 340 acres, six-room frame dwelling, cellar, well, cistern, barn 60x80 ft., cost $1,300, orchard, well drained, land good, terms reasonable, for particulars, call.

A five room slate roof frame dwelling, large rooms, cistern, well handy, fitted up with gas, for light and heat, convenient to shops and to central part of town. Will rent readily at ten dollars per month which would pay 10 per cent on the investment, party wants to change his business. If this interests you, make no delay, as this property will go soon, at the price which is $1,200.

A large modern house, within two squares of the court house, for particulars inquire.

For Rent--Modern house of 7 rooms, Southwest part of town, about 5 squares of court house, rent $20 per month.

6-room frame dwelling, well and cistern, Dix Avenue.

Lippincott Brothers

Citizens' Phone 319. Residence Girard Ave.
Bell, Main 118. Citizens' Phone 265.

Dr. H. J. Lower.

Office over Gem Pharmacy.
Chronic diseases a specialty. Calls made promptly day or night.
Marion, Ohio

Why it Should Find Favor in Your Eyes

and shine with a brighter light than ever. It is the protection of labor, the guardian of the destitute, the riches of the poor, the anchor of the anxious, the luxury of the rich, and no one can afford to be without it. We mean life insurance. It reaches its maximum value when everything else is made uncertain by death. This is exactly what it is for, and there is nothing else that can take its place, or misdirect it.

The mutual issues the same contracts to women as to men, and at the same rate of premium. Compare a Mutual contract with that of any other company you wish, and your selection will be quickly made. Her policies are the government bonds of life insurance.

Talk with

Wm. M. Jackson,

Superintendent of Agents.
I. O. O. F. BLOCK, NORTH MAIN.

Elmer T. Boyd,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Uhler Block, 128 1-2 N. Main St. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate Prompt and special attention given to collections.

THE COUNTY OFFICIALS

Contention as to Lengths of Terms of Various Offices.

PROSECUTOR CLARK GIVES AN OPINION

Those Who Will Probably Have an Extra Year Added to Their Terms of Office—Present County Clerk and Treasurer Will Not Be Affected.

A contention has arisen among several Marion county officials over what bearing the favorable vote taken at the last election relative to the bi-ennial election of county officials will have on the terms of the present incumbents. The constitutional amendment provides that county officers in Ohio shall be elected every two years instead of every year, as has been the custom in the past.

In a number of the counties, most prominent among which are Allen and Lucas counties, officials are claiming that their terms will be extended a year as a result of the adoption of the amendment. A number of the office-holders here are of the same opinion, and it is possible that there will be interesting developments about the time the officials recently elected come to assume their duties.

Prosecuting Attorney John H. Clark claims that the only Marion county officials whose terms will be extended by the provisions of the constitutional amendment are those who were elected last fall. The terms of these officials, which would have expired in 1907 under the old arrangement, under the provisions of the amendment will continue until 1908, according to the opinion of the prosecutor. The officials who will have a year added to their terms are County Auditor Charles L. Allen, Surveyor Edward S. Ault, Infirmary Director John Klinefelter, Commissioner Daniel Seiter and Prosecutor Clark.

It is claimed by some that there will necessarily be an extension of the term of Sheriff P. C. Sells, which should expire on the first Monday of January, 1906, under the present construction of the statutes.

Prosecutor Clark, however, says that Sells will not have an extension of his term of office because of the fact that the state legislature must adopt measures providing for the bi-ennial election amendment. The legislature does not convene until the first of January, and before it will have time to adopt legislation, Sheriff Sells will have retired and been succeeded by E. E. Drown, who was elected this month.

According to Prosecutor Clark, the terms of the present county clerk and treasurer will not be affected by the amendment and they will retire next fall, as the statutes now provide.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR ENSUING YEAR

Meeting of Directors of Houghton-Merkel Company.

The directors of the Houghton-Merkel company, at their annual meeting held Friday evening in the company's office on north Main street, appointed a committee to select plans for the concern's new factory and sales building, which is to be erected in the spring. The building will be three or four stories high and will be located at the corner of Union and west Center streets on the site now occupied by the Marion School of Music.

The committee which will plan for the erection of the new factory building is composed of C. E. Merkel, B. F. Waples and Hoke W. Donithen.

The directors elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

H. W. Houghton, president; L. W. Ireland, vice president; C. E. Merkel, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

MRS. JACOB RIZOR DIES AT LARUE

Death Is the Result of a Very Long Illness.

LaRue, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Susan M. Rizor, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dodd and wife of Jacob Rizor, died at LaRue at 7:40 o'clock, Thursday evening, her death being the result of a long illness of a complication of diseases.

Mrs. Rizor was about fifty years of age and was the mother of ten children, eight of whom are still living.

The funeral services will be held at the Fairview M. P. church at 10 o'clock Sunday, and will be conducted by Rev. J. A. Sutton.

Chicken Pie Supper.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church at Kirkpatrick held a very enjoyable chicken pie supper at the fine country home of A. T. Lyon, Friday evening. The occasion was the seventh anniversary of the society and more than 130 persons partook of the splendid supper, while the remaining part of the evening was passed at games and music. Rev. J. E. Coons was present, and also Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Lyons of this city.

NOT A "PATENT MEDICINE."

Scott's Emulsion is not a "patent medicine." It has no secret ingredients. Your doctor can, no doubt, tell you as much about it as we could. We have merely perfected the method of blending the Norwegian cod liver oil, hypophosphites of lime and soda and glycerine. As one grocer will blend coffee better than another so we have succeeded in making Scott's Emulsion a little better than any other cod liver oil preparation. There's no "patent" and the only secret is the secret of knowing how, with the perfected mechanical means at hand to do it. Get Scott's and you get the perfect emulsion. It's the greatest thing in the world for regaining strength and flesh lost through wasting.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

A LARGE COMPANY AT KINNAMON HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Kinnamon Receive Forty Friends.

Country Home Two Miles South of Agosta Scene of a Delightful Social Affair—A Mock Wedding and Other Social Diversions.

Agosta, Nov. 25.—[Special]—Mr. and Mrs. Ward Kinnamon delightfully entertained a crowd of forty people at their beautiful country home, two miles south of Agosta, Thursday evening. A mock wedding was the chief feature of the evening. Music and games were enjoyed and light refreshments were served. Those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kraner, Mr. and Mrs. John Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Imbody, Mr. and Mrs. John Imbody, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Withrow, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Root, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Swader, Misses Gladys Rush, Dale Horton, Edna Dutton, Nyda Gongway, Hazel Black, Lulu Imbody, Leona Dutton, Merl and Lida Trumbo, Lucy Wasserbeck, Blanche Root, Ollie Casey, Eva Black, Myrtle Wilson, Nina Dutton, Ethel Bilger, Messrs. Charlie Imbody, Sherman and Jessie Dutton, Clark Longshore, James Deal, William and Elmer Imbody, Frank and Jesse Beckley, Vern and Harold Imbody, Clarence Dutton and Sherman Imbody.

Orders from Mexico.

A. N. Woodruff, who only recently went to Mexico to represent the Huber Manufacturing company in that country, has already reported the sale of three threshers and engines. It is believed that Mr. Woodruff will open the way to a fine business for the Huber company in Mexico, which is awakening to new life in industrial and agricultural pursuits.

Well Deserved.

The Praise That Comes from Thankful Marion People.

One kidney remedy never fails.

Marion people rely upon it.

That remedy is Doan's Kidney Pills.

Marion testimony proves it always reliable.

Adam Baker of 548 east George street, Marion, says: "Residents of this city have probably seen in the local papers a testimonial given by me in 1899, recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. I made that statement just after I had found relief in using Doan's Kidney Pills from backache and other symptoms of kidney disorder. They stopped the steady aching in my back and regulated the action of the kidneys and rid me of the sharp twinges that used to catch me when stooping or getting up from a chair. I had previously suffered from headache and a feeling of depression, but I was also freed from that trouble. The cure which I described in my previous testimonial has been permanent for the past five years, and I am pleased to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

GROW GRAY IN THE SERVICE

Engineers Who Have Been With Erie Many Years.

ENGINEMEN WHO DRAW PASSENGERS

An Interesting Article Relating to the Terms of Service of a Number of Engineers Who Are Well Known in Marion—Other Railroad Notes of the Day.

The Huntington, Indiana, Herald of Saturday printed a very interesting article on the terms of service of the Chicago and Erie engineers of the Erie naming Charles L. Wheeler, Briney O'Connor, and Henry M. Skidmore as the oldest three engineers on the road, their terms of service dating from April 26, 1882.

Following are others of the older engineers who are running passenger trains on the Chicago and Lima divisions, also the date of their employment:

Lyman C. Guest, August 13, 1882; Michael Mast, September 18, 1882; T. O. Mellvaine, September 20, 1882; James H. Doty, September 24, 1882; L. F. Truman, October 2, 1882; John Wonderly, October 2, 1882; M. W. Wilbur, October 9, 1882; James H. Shaffer, October 15, 1882; Joseph B. Grass, March 27, 1883; John Cull, May 13, 1883; William J. Walknetz, May 18, 1883; E. S. Blocker, June 5, 1882; Walter T. Fields, July 31, 1883; James Briney, August 27, 1883; Robert M. Shaw, September 1, 1883; George Bush, October 1, 1883; Frank Reilly, yard, November 18, 1883; George J. Brown, January 1, 1884; Charles E. Wyman, January 25, 1885; Ray J. Dickinson, January 27, 1885; Frank Lee, February 9, 1885; LeRoy Sweetland, October 24, 1886.

The two oldest men in regular freight service, who, according to seniority rights, are in line for the first promotions to passenger service, are George Marston, December 2, 1886, and A. L. Burns, December 4, 1886.

Engine 1,226, which has been used for switching purposes in the Erie yards, was sent to Huntington Monday for repairs and another engine was brought down to temporarily fill its place. The Erie has been sending the engines to the shops for repairs as rapidly as they can be cared for and it is thought that within a short time all of the engines will have been given a general overhauling, as a number which are now in use are in bad shape.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION

Meeting of Board of Epworth M. E. Sunday-School.

The Sunday-school board of Epworth M. E. church, at a meeting held Monday evening at the church on east Center street, elected officers for the ensuing year. Following are the names of those elected:

J. B. Virden, superintendent; Frank H. Owen and Fred L. Carhart, assistant superintendents; Joseph Cheney, superintendent of junior department; Mrs. J. E. Sifritt, superintendent of primary department; Mrs. S. P. Gregg, superintendent of the kindergarten; Miss DeEmma Hawley and Clarence Smith, secretaries; John S. Kilbury, treasurer; W. J. Cope, assistant treasurer; Miss Mattie Meredith, organist.

The new officers will be installed the first Sunday in January.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT COMPROMISE

Insistence on His Announced Railroad Policy Declared.

Washington, Nov. 28.—It was learned today that the principal subject discussed at the White House conference last night between the president and Secretaries Root and Taft, Senator Knox and Commissioner of Corporations Garfield was the matter of railroad rate legislation. As a result of the conference, it is stated authoritatively that the president has decided not to recede one iota from his declared railroad policy. He will urge the passage of a law in accordance with the views announced in his Raleigh speech and will not listen to any proposition for a compromise.

AUGUST BELMONT MADE TREASURER

Of the Democratic National Committee by Taggart.

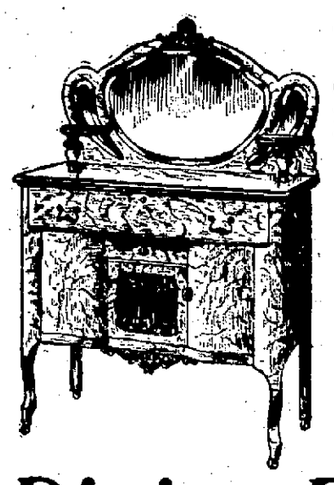
French Lick Springs, Ind., Nov. 25.—Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic national committee, today appointed August Belmont of New York treasurer of the committee to succeed George Foster Peabody.

It is stated that Peabody resigned on account of sickness.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 38-t-52

Is the House Ready for Christmas?



There need be no lack of furniture for our stock is the largest in our business history. There are

Sideboards, Buffets, China Closets And *Dining Room Chairs* galore

Then there are Easy Chairs and Rockers for that after dinner reminiscent mood and Davenports and Couches for the seista. There's everything here in furniture that's up-to-the-minute and prices—well, you know that everything is rightly marked in plain figures here.

Schaffner's for quality,
Schaffner's for right prices,
Schaffner's for a "square deal,"

208 212 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Wind Mills, Pumps, Tanks,

Tank Heater, Fittings, Pipe.

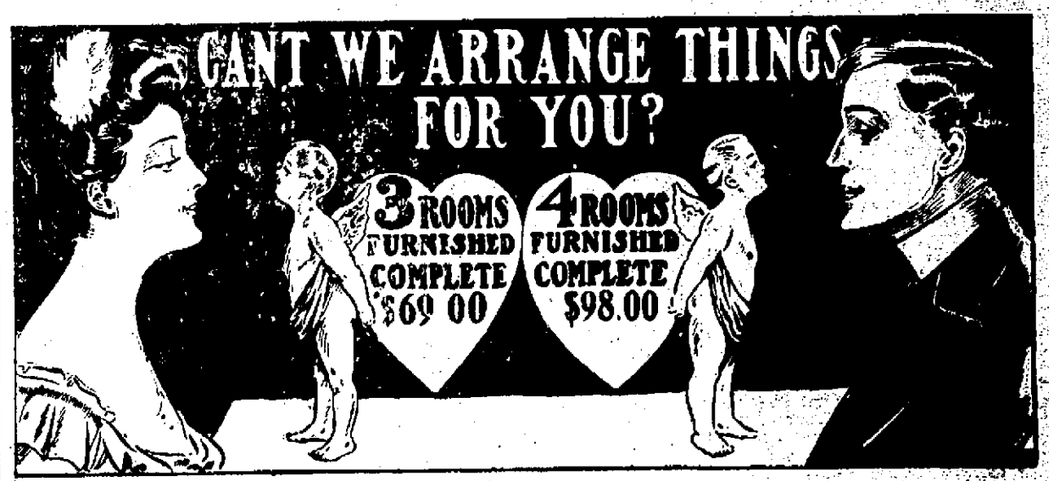
A Few Reasons Why You Should Buy the Imperial Wind Mill:

It has a positive-clutch brake,
It has adjustable tie rods that tighten with eccentric burrs.
It is heavily galvanized all over,
It uses extra heavy posts and bands,
It has a genuine ladder,
It has detachable boxing,
It uses only steel and malleable iron.

No cast iron used anywhere and the prices are no higher than the cheap make of wind mills. Don't buy trouble, but buy an Imperial Wind Mill.

KLING & WILSON.

THE DEPARTMENT CO.



WE SELL HAVILAND 100 PIECE DINNER SETS.

The Department Company and Cupid go hand-in-hand, and it is almost impossible for you to be friends with one without hearing of the other.

The Department Company will always treat you square and sell you anything you want to furnish your home for

CASH or CREDIT

Killed at Mansfield.

Chief Cornwell received a telephone message from Mansfield Monday saying the twenty-one-year-old son of George W. Cupp, a traveling man, had been killed by the cars at Mansfield that morning. The father was located by the chief a short time later and notified of his son's violent death.

Beat President to It.

The editors beat President Roosevelt to the discovery that there is a lot of useless letter writing in this country.—Washington Post.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Story of the Russian Grand Duchy of Finland

AT the breaking out of the Russo-Japanese war it was predicted by close observers of the workings of the Muscovite political system that one of the most troublesome conditions which the autocracy would be compelled to face would be the increased tendency of the conquered provinces to revolt. It was asserted that this was especially true in the case of Finland. As subsequent events have proved it is only recently, when the boastful resort to arms has been made and nothing remains but the sting of defeat, that the Baltic province has risen in its wrath and demanded justice from its humiliated oppressor, already torn asunder by its own internal dissensions.

To the American, unmolested in the full possession of his liberties, the story of Finnish subjection to Russian rule reveals a condition of affairs that seems miserable beyond any comparison. With a grievance culminating in a tax on tea and the unwelcome presence of a few British regiments the American colonies found justification for a successful war of independence. Out of a violation of the most solemn pledges to preserve their liberties, out of the conscription of their sons to serve in the Russian army and for a cause that was utterly repugnant, out of the despoiling of their senate of every vestige of its lawfully exercised powers, the Finnish people, at least up to the time of the Bobrikoff assassination, had made merely a passive resistance.

The wrongs of Finland have been too great for condonation, but her patience has been sublime. A little less than a century ago she was a grand duchy of Sweden. She is only about the size of Norway and contains 2,500,000 people, many of them Scandinavians of the same stock as that of Norway and Sweden. Alexander I., covetous and tempted by Sweden's weakness, annexed the grand duchy to his conglomerate empire, but not until he had pledged the faith of the Romanoffs in these memorable words:

"Providence having placed us in possession of the grand duchy of Finland, we have desired hereby to confirm and ratify the religion and fundamental laws of the land as well as the privileges and rights which each class in the said duchy in particular and all inhabitants in general, be their position high or low, have enjoyed hitherto according to the constitution. We promise to maintain all these benefits and laws firm and unshakable in their full force."

Thus was established the faith of the Finns in their Russian master. He was faithful to his rescript, and so was his brother Nicholas, who succeeded him. So also were the two Alexanders who followed, and it remained for the Romanoff who posed as the mighty champion of peace to strike the first blow at their ancient agreement with his forefathers. His unexpected and violent attack upon their liberties was a shock to them and to the whole world. It was in direct antagonism to everything that he had seemed to represent. No one outside of Russian official circles understood it, least of all the Finns, who were the victims.

In the light of subsequent events it has become far less mysterious. The reasons for the czar's precipitate and harsh treatment of Finland have been revealed. He was misled purposely by those who had weighty cause to divert suspicion from their own untrustworthiness. He was made to believe that the Finns were actually plotting against his life and that the grand duchy was a veritable hotbed of anarchy and sedition. It is no longer a matter of doubt that certain influential agents of the grand ducal party made it their chief business to fill the ears of the almost distracted emperor with these wild tales of Finnish plotting.

In the annuals of Finland two men will remain forever execrated. One of them was Bobrikoff, the hated governor general who fell a victim to his rapacity. The other is Kuropatkin, who led his countrymen to disaster in the east. These men made a bugaboo of Finnish disloyalty and prevailed on the timid Nicholas to take from the Finns the jealously preserved liberties which his predecessors had held sacred. In January, 1899, two bills were introduced into the Finnish senate at Russian instigation which practically destroyed the independence of the Finnish army, made it an integral part of the Russian system, increased it from 6,500 to 12,000 men, provided for the scattering of the Finnish recruits in Russian territory and deprived the senate of all power over these forces.

While the senate was still occupied with these bills, although it was certain that they would be rejected, the czar issued a rescript which struck a cruel blow at the nationality of Finland. It was written at the dictation of the ill fated Bobrikoff and declared that the senate would no longer be permitted to legislate for Finland and that the czar alone reserved the right to be the supreme arbiter in matters concerning the administration of the duchy. Thus Nicholas by a stroke of the pen wiped out the constitutional rights of the little nation.

It was a cruel blow to the liberty loving Finns, and they were stunned into silence. It did not take long, however, for them to comprehend the Russian policy. The senate was remodeled gradually to suit Russian convenience and was stripped of every vestige of power. In three years it passed the military conscription law desired by Russia. Young Finns were forced into the army almost at the point of the bayonet and sent to distant garrisons in the Asiatic provinces. In 1901 the Finnish language was declared to be no longer official, and the senate was ordered to use the Russian tongue in its deliberations. All Finnish soldiers in the garrison towns were replaced by Cossacks.

The Finns protested with all the energy they could summon. A monster petition signed by 523,000 persons was sent to St. Petersburg, but the czar refused to receive its bearers. Then Finland adopted a policy of passive resistance to the Russianization of the country. Local district officials resigned rather than publish the list of recruits, ministers refused to read the military law in the churches, recruits left the country at the rate of 1,000 a week. Out of a draft of 800 at Helsingfors only fifty responded. Some of these were cripples, and the others were mobbed by their indignant countrymen. The few senators who advocated compliance with Russian demands were boycotted. Even the hotels refused to shelter them, and one proprietor who entertained such a senator unwittingly was driven into bankruptcy.

The czar did not relax in his repressive policy. In October, 1903, he issued an edict transferring the power to remove officials from the Finnish authorities to the Russian governor general. Bobrikoff, who was then governor general, removed all the judges of the appellate court who had pronounced the military law unconstitutional. Bobrikoff assumed the airs of a dictator and gave himself up to the full enjoyment of the fruits of his pernicious industry. Not long, however—in less than a year he was "removed" by a Finnish patriot.

That the Finns were able to restrain themselves during the dreary months of the war is a tribute to their patient endurance and keen political insight. They realized that they could gain nothing by precipitating the doom which was fastening itself so securely upon the vitals of their cruel enemy. Since they had waited so long they could afford to delay even a little longer, and they did. They have won the admiration of the world for their heroic restraint and remarkable sagacity.

In spite of its troubles, the fact remains that Finland is today one of the most prosperous, well ordered and progressive little countries in the world. All of its prosperity it owes to itself and not to the greater power which has oppressed it. Finland has prospered and developed in spite of Russia. The more one investigates its life and public institutions the more is he filled with admiration for the plucky race which has been able to make so much out of so little.

There could hardly be a greater contrast than that which exists between Russian towns and those in Finland, not only in respect to the sum total of modern improvements, but in the general appearance and the whole character of the life which they represent. It seems almost incredible that Finland has been under the same supervision as Russia proper. It is everywhere most palpable that the Finns are not in any way akin to the Russians, either Great or Little. The distinction appears not only in the outward manifestations of the civilization, but in all their traits of character.

The Russian is a curious compound of north and south, with a liberal dash of oriental. One discovers in him a volatility and love of pleasure that are markedly Latin, a fatalism and cunning which must have come from the east and a hardihood and melancholy which belong to the northern races. The Finns are distinctively a northern race—slow, plodding, industrious, silent, rather sad and decidedly obstinate. Along the southern coast the original Finns have become amalgamated with the Swedes and possess the characteristics of both races. The origin of the Finnish race has not been traced with absolute certainty, but it is known that it dwelt on the Volga river in the seventh century. At the beginning of the eighth century the Finns were driven northward and settled on the shores of the Baltic. In the twelfth century the Swedes, seized with a desire to gain territory and also to obtain converts to Christianity, began a long struggle against the warlike tribes. It was not until the closing years of the thirteenth century that the Finns acknowledged Swedish sovereignty. Henrik, bishop of Upsala, who was an Englishman by birth, accompanied the first Swedish expedition against the Finns and was killed by one of them. He was canonized long afterward and made Finland's patron saint and martyr.

For over 500 years Finland remained an appanage of the Swedish crown. Gustavus Vasa introduced the Lutheran religion in 1528, and John III., who was a devoted Catholic, dubbed Finland a grand duchy and made a strong but unsuccessful effort to restore the ancient faith. The Swedish rule was exceedingly mild, and under it the people enjoyed an autonomous constitutional government and developed a simple, intelligent and unique civilization. Finnish remained the vernacular, although Swedish was used in the towns among the cultured classes.

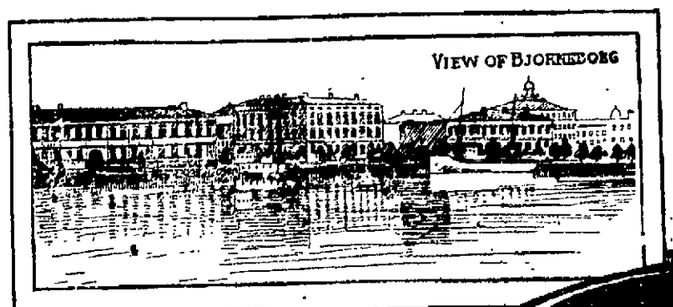
During the frequent wars between Sweden and Russia Finland was often used as a battleground. The Finnish frontier is only thirty-three miles from St. Petersburg, and the Russians were anxious to obtain control of it on that account. The struggle between the two powers to hold it was almost equal to the Franco-German contest over Alsace and Lorraine. The great Russian invasion of 1809 settled the matter. The grand duchy was ceded to Russia and has been a province of the empire until now.

Finland is the most northerly European area in the Russian empire. It is still largely covered with forests and is scantily peopled. The bear and the wolf are yet to be found and feared, and the reindeer shows no sign of extinction in the northern part of the grand duchy. One reason why it is visited so seldom by Americans is to be found in the peculiarity of the climate, which varies greatly in different sections of the country. A Finnish proverb runs, "When strawberries are in flower in Tammerfors the Lapps are driving in their sledges." Even in the extreme south, where the longest night is eighteen and a half hours, the winter lasts seven months. In the north there is total darkness for two months. The short summers, however, with the midnight sun to be seen in the arctic portion for two months, are delightful, although the changes in temperature are rather startling even to an American. Sometimes in August the temperature drops from intense heat to below freezing in a few hours. This is the discouraging feature about Finnish agriculture, and it has compelled the peasantry to engage largely in dairying. Its proximity to St. Petersburg and other large Russian towns insures an excellent market, and the butter and cheese of Finland are well known and highly esteemed even in England.

Helsingfors, the capital and chief city of the grand duchy, has been called the "Athens of the empire," and the appellation is appropriate. It is one of the most beautiful cities in northern Europe and every species of artistic and literary development is encouraged by its wideawake and enterprising inhabitants. For many years the Finns have made a concerted effort to revive and expand the national art and literature, and they have succeeded admirably. The University of Helsingfors, which was formerly at Abo, a large town on the southwest coast, is one of the most noted educational institutions in Europe. It is by no means as well endowed as are several of the Russian universities, but the empire does not contain another school so renowned for its learning and educational progress. The system is coeducational, the first women students having been permitted to matriculate in 1870. There is absolute equality among the students both in theory and practice, and the feeling of sex antagonism which has sometimes manifested itself in American institutions of a similar character is entirely unknown.

Finland is one of the few European countries in which a peasant may cherish ambition concerning the future of his children. If he can manage to send his son to the university he may live to experience a considerable rise in the social scale, for education is more certainly the passport to good society in Finland than is any other agent. Although the Finns have a nobility of their own, and it is one of the proudest and most exclusive in Europe, there is absolutely no bar to intellect and integrity. If a peasant's son become a minister or a teacher he may consider himself the social equal of any man in the grand duchy and eligible to any honor. This is in marked contrast to Russia, where the priest is looked upon as a sort of social pariah, not qualified by birth to associate with the aristocrats and despised by his fellows for his inability to do so.

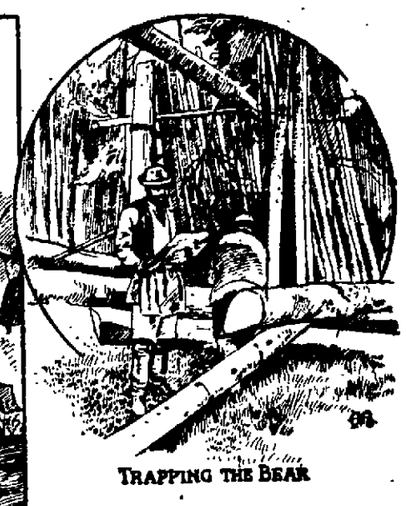
O. W. GILLETTE.



SINGERS OF FOLK SONGS

A FINNISH BAKER'S OVEN

WOMEN SOIL WORKERS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We will send you, in a plain sealed case, with no marks to show contents, FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK RYE for $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it, have your doctor test it, test it any way you like. If you don't find it all right and the purest and best whiskey you ever tasted, ship it back to us at our expense and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded.

At our distillery, one of the largest and best equipped in the world, we distill an average of 9,500 gallons of PURE WHISKEY a day. When you buy HAYNER WHISKEY, it goes direct to you from our distillery, thus assuring you of perfect purity and saving you the dealers' big profits. HAYNER WHISKEY is prescribed by doctors and used in hospitals and by half a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it.

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Local Time Card

ERIE RAILROAD

FROM UNION STATION.
In Effect June 25, 1905.

Eastbound.

*No. 10	Chautauqua Ex.	12:20 am
*No. 8,	New York Ex.	5:32 am
*No. 4,	Vestibule Limit'd	6:32 pm
†No. 16	Accommodation	12:40 pm
†No. 22,	Arrives	10:00 am

C. and E. Division.

*No. 9,	Chicago Express.	12:20 am
*No. 5,	Vestibuled Ltd.	10:34 am
†No. 21		7:00 am
‡No. 13		3:30 pm
*No. 7	Pacific Express.	11:10 pm

South and Cincinnati.

*No. 9,	Cincinnati Ex.	1:00 am
*No. 3,	Vestibuled Ltd.	10:39 am
‡No. 13		3:30 pm
No. 57,	Monday only	4:00 pm

* Daily. † Daily ex ept Sunday.
‡ Daily except Monday.
15 daily accommodation 9:50 a. m., between Kent and Marion.

L. H. Nobergall, Ticket Agent.
O. L. Enos, Trav. Pass. Ag't.
Marion, Ohio.
Phones, Home, 246, Bell, 177.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.
UNION DEPOT.

Westbound.

No. 11		*5:55 am
No. 3		x7:45 am
No. 19		*9:56 am
No. 29		*2:00 pm
No. 43		*7:30 pm
No. 5		x4:40 pm
Local freight		x11:45 am

Eastbound.

No. 16		*10:48 am
No. 46		*12:17 N
No. 10		x5:30 pm
No. 16		*7:25 pm
No. 18		*11:34 pm
Local freight		x3:30 pm

* Daily. x daily except Sunday.
Effective June 18, 1905.

Hocking Valley
UNION STATION TIME CARD.

Northbound.	Southbound.
No. 31. 6:30 am	*No. 30. 5:50 am
*No. 33. 10:15 am	*No. 32. 7:20 am
*No. 35. 4:20 pm	*No. 32. 10:15 am
*No. 37. 10:50 pm	No. 34. 1:34 pm
*No. 39. 6:10 pm	*No. 36. 7:15 pm

* Daily.
No. 38 starts from Marion.
No. 39 stops at Marion.
No. 39 will leave Columbus 6 p. m. on Sundays.
Effective Sunday, April 30, 1905

PASSENGER TRAINS
Pennsylvania Lines.
By Central Standard Time

Northbound	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	✚ 440	✚ 444	s 464
Lv. Columbus...	6:50	5:00	6:00
Delaware...	7:32	5:50	6:49
MARION...	8:08	6:36	7:30
Bucyrus...	8:41	7:10	8:05
Ar. Sandusky...	10:20	8:40	9:45
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Southbound	A.M.	P.M.
	* 441	✚ 445
Lv. Sandusky...	6:05	3:55
Bucyrus...	7:35	5:30
MARION...	8:08	6:04
Delaware...	8:51	6:49
Ar. Columbus...	9:40	7:35
	A.M.	P.M.

* Daily. ✚ Daily except Sunday. s Sunday only.

Present Political and Industrial Outlook In Cuba

THE recent visit to the United States of Senor Jose Miguel Gomez, governor of the Cuban province of Santa Clara and candidate of the Liberal party for the presidency, has aroused fresh interest in the affairs of the new republic. General Gomez has participated in two great Cuban revolutions, in the first of which he bore the rank of major and in the last struggle he won the distinction of major general of volunteers. He is well known in the United States, having been one of the commissioners sent to Washington to advise as to a practical method of dissolving the revolutionary army. He was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention by the unanimous vote of his province and joined vigorously in the labors of the convention.

In common with all the Cuban leaders Gomez yielded a prompt acquiescence to the election of Palma and proceeded to devote all his energies to the upbuilding of the republic. He was at once elected governor of his native province and has administered the office so judiciously that great prosperity has resulted. As was perfectly natural under a republican form of government, it was not long before strong political parties came into the field. The two most prominent at the present time are the Moderates, supporting the administration of President Palma, and the Liberals, opposed to present conditions and desiring an immediate change. By general consent the leadership of the opposition was conferred upon Gomez, and at the national convention of the Liberals, held at Havana May 23, he was nominated for the presidency.

The Moderates renominated General Palma. The campaign began with a vigor that is unknown in northern climes and among a less impulsive people. Bitterness and a war of words prevailed all over the island and in the course of a few months a condition of political unrest dominated the republic. From the first the Liberal strength developed into unforeseen proportions. Taking into consideration the violent nature of the campaign, the many and bitter animosities which have sprung up all over the island and the unrestrained license both of the press and of public oratory, it is a matter for congratulation that so little real harm has come to the infant republic. At the present time the Moderates seem to have control of the situation. Weary of the strife and in constant fear of some precipitate movement on the part of his political enemies, General Gomez fled to the United States, leaving behind him his resignation as a candidate as a protest against the continuance of the political disorder at home. The Liberal leaders declined to accept the general's resignation, and Gomez apparently has still in his possession the full and enthusiastic support of his party.

Although the Cuban election does not take place until December, the political situation has actually assumed many aspects which would be regarded as threatening in a less volatile atmosphere. When President Palma assumed office he seemed to all the world to be the most nonpartisan of men and the most liberal. There is no direct evidence that he has experienced any change in his personal views, but during the last few months his administration has developed a system which has been widely condemned. Cuba's political managers, according to General Gomez, have been removing from office every one suspected of Liberal tendencies and have done everything in their power to prevent the spread of antagonistic principles. Liberal meetings have been broken up and Liberal candidates have been intimidated. General Gomez declares that Cuba is a powder magazine with the fuse half burned.

The Cuban congress will have the counting of the returns, much as the presidential returns are canvassed in the United States. The Cuban house is Liberal and may return a Liberal majority. The Cuban senate elects but half its members this year, and although it at present has a Moderate majority so many of the Moderates are candidates for re-election that if a comparatively small number of them are defeated the Cuban congress will be anti-Palma. Should it decide that Palma had not been re-elected there is some doubt that the Moderates would yield gracefully.

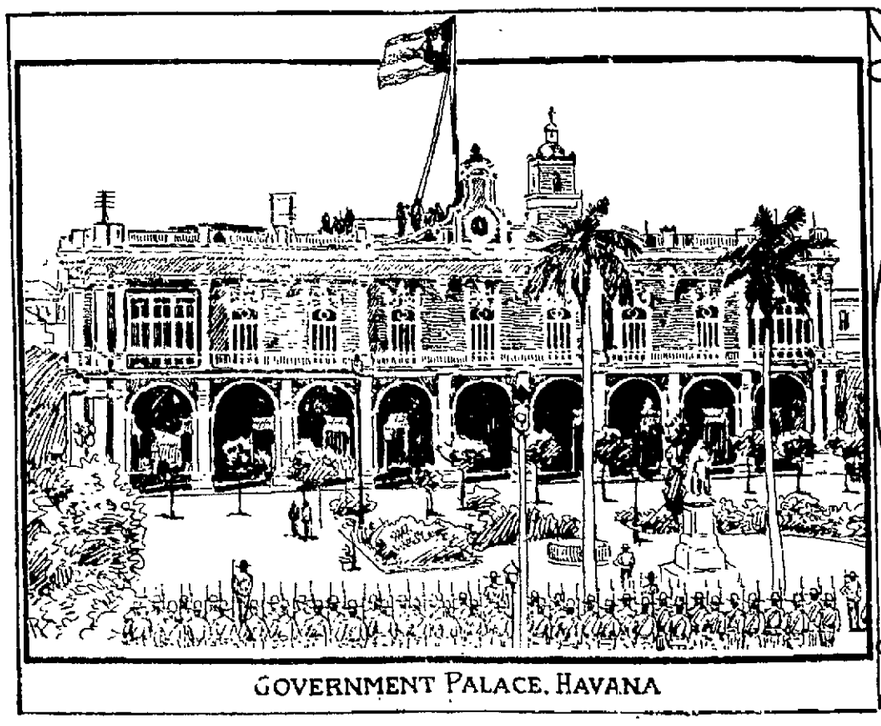
Industrially and commercially the island is remarkably prosperous. Although politically it is still in the experimental stage, there is no doubt whatever that it has demonstrated its capacity to do great things in the line of progress. The Cuban government has shown a commendable readiness to develop the island. It has established a department of agriculture and has sent out experts to prospect.

Cuba's agricultural possibilities are colossal. With a territory equal to that of Pennsylvania, she has practically no waste land. The soil is so fertile that it may be cultivated to the very tops of the mountains. Japan has a greater area, but only about 10 per cent of it is tillable, and it supports a population of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 persons. Java is about the size of Cuba, but it has lofty mountain ranges and much infertile soil; nevertheless it maintains 25,000,000 persons. Cuba has a population of rather less than 1,500,000, but it will speedily become the great winter garden of the United States. It lies in a convenient position and the way to it is as open as a well kept garden path.

The secret of the rapid development of Cuban industries is to be found in the fact that American capital is flowing into the island, and the day is coming speedily when Uncle Sam will own it commercially. More than $50,000,000 of American gold has been expended in Cuba since the war on the soil alone. The immense tobacco output of the island is already controlled by the trust. Sugar plantations worth millions have been acquired by Americans, and the reviving industry of coffee culture in the southern part of the island is practically in the hands of citizens of the greater republic. The largest banana plantations in Cuba are under the control of American capital.

Some of the largest Cuban financial institutions are operated with American capital. The National Bank of Cuba has an American president, Edmund B. Vaughan, and one of its vice presidents, Samuel M. Jarvis, and two of its directorate, John G. Carlisle and William L. Buchanan, are of the same nationality. J. Pierpont Morgan and Stephen B. Elkins are among the largest stockholders. Last year the bank made over 20 per cent on its paid up capital.

CHANNING A. BARTOW.


GOVERNMENT PALACE, HAVANA

GEN. JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ

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Mark Twain at the Scriptural Age Limit

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS, known the world over as Mark Twain, will on Nov. 30 complete the Scriptural age allotment of threescore years and ten. That does not mean, however, that he has been disqualified from the further pursuit of his peculiar calling or that the fountain from which has issued such a constant and copious stream of quaint and legitimate humor has ceased to flow. Mankind will not have it so, and there is abundant evidence that Mr. Clemens is with the majority in that matter.

Nevertheless, he is by no means obtuse to the wisdom of setting his worldly house in order, but even that must be done humorously. One of the steps which seemed to Mr. Clemens to afford a fit preliminary to this final mundane adjustment was the editing of his obituaries, which he did three years ago in a manner which left no doubt that he was fully competent. One of the most ludicrous features of that side splitting performance was the appeal to the press for access to its standing obituaries, with the privilege of editing—not their facts, but their verdicts.

An account of Mark Twain in his various homes would be a theme rich enough for a volume of absorbing interest. It would be a miniature panorama of American scenery, men and women and customs, north and south, east and west, at one extreme pioneering and frontier life, at the other the wealth and culture of centuries. It would be a comprehensive exhibit of American character, life, manners and customs such as no other American author save Mark Twain would be able to set forth.

Born in the little village of Florida, Mo., Nov. 30, 1835, he was at thirteen apprenticed to a printer in Hannibal, Mo., at sixteen becoming a pilot's "cub" and, when he had "learned the river," abandoning the business and returning to the types and thereafter working at the case in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York, silver miner and editor in Nevada, reporter, gold miner and reporter again in California, correspondent in the Sandwich Islands, editor in Buffalo and then finally committed to authorship, a resident of Hartford, Conn., where he had two homes, with a summer residence in Elmira, N. Y., another in the Adirondacks and a third in Maine; a great traveler beyond his own land in countries both old and new and always an observer. Mark Twain is the true cosmopolitan, almost equally at home in all places, exhibiting throughout his long career the frontiersman's ability to land anywhere on his feet.

In "Roughing It" Mr. Clemens has described one of his early homes, the cabin in a mining camp. It was only a small, rude hut built in the crevice of a canyon and roofed with canvas, "a corner being left open to serve as a chimney, through which the cattle used to tumble occasionally at night and mash our furniture and interrupt one's sleep." It was in striking contrast with the beautiful house in Buffalo, given as a wedding present to Mr. Clemens and his bride by her father, Jervis Langdon. That presentation was one of the most humorous episodes in the great joker's early career. It had all been kept a secret from the bridegroom, who was shown through the brilliantly lighted house, mysteriously filled with relatives and friends, till finally the young wife, who could no longer restrain herself, broke out: "It's ours! It's a gift from father!"

It was a critical moment for the budding humorist. All eyes were turned curiously upon him in eager expectation. His own eyes were moist in spite of his efforts to control his emotion, and his voice was uncertain. He hesitated, but only for a moment. Then the inborn gift came to his rescue, and he said drolly: "Mr. Langdon, whenever you are in Buffalo, if it's as often as twice a year, come right up here and bring your bag with you. You may stay overnight if you want to, and it shan't cost you a cent." This incident furnishes the key to the secret of that carrying force which has given Mark Twain his permanent place in American literature. The form of his perception is distinctly humorous. Every thought or feeling comes to him first in humorous guise, and his exquisite sense of discrimination frees it from the exaggeration which in less capable hands would degenerate into buffoonery.

When Mr. Clemens finally forsook journalism and devoted all his energies to authorship he leased a house in Hartford, Conn., from Mrs. Isabel Beecher Hooker and became a resident of the Nutmeg State. He was so prosperous in his efforts to make the public laugh that in a short time he was able to build a beautiful and costly residence of his own from a design furnished by Edward Tuckerman Potter. It is now and will long remain one of the most attractive houses in that city of pleasant homes. In the library there is a unique old oak mantel which Mr. Clemens found in Scotland, and over the fireplace is a brass inscription which explains why it was that this house and especially this room became a notable center of hospitality. It reads, "The ornaments of a house are the friends who frequent it."

It is more than a dozen years since the Clemens family lived in this charming Farmington avenue home, but their generous and unfailing hospitality is not likely to be forgotten. In the evenings they gave themselves up to the business of entertaining their friends after a lavish and unreserved fashion which was a revelation to their rather austere New England neighbors. They entertained hosts of distinguished literary folk and celebrities of every ilk, whom they shared generously with their friends, not in the convenient reception fashion, but in substantial dinner party form. They were unlike any other dinner parties ever given in the Connecticut capital, and those who were fortunate enough to be bidden to them knew that they could count on the enlivening presence of the prince of American humorists, brimful of jest and story and as prodigal of his best as though he were facing an army of publishers. That is the reputation of the Clemens household in Hartford.

Much of the success of these entertainments was due to Mrs. Clemens, who had a positive genius for hospitality. She was the moving spirit in all of these charming affairs. Mark Twain had only to make his appearance at the proper time and be natural, and there is no evidence to prove that he ever failed to do so. When the children grew up the family made quite a feature of theatricals and produced several Shakespearean plays, in which Mark took leading roles. They brought out "The Prince and the Pauper" with great elaboration of detail, and the father acted a part in it. Those were great days for Farmington avenue and for Mark Twain. He had reached the very pinnacle of his literary career, and the whole world was merry over his nonsense and edified by his wisdom. It was the domestic period of his life. He rarely left home, and when he did he returned as speedily as possible. He visited informally among the neighbors and was always accessible even in working hours. One winter he read the works of Browning to a class of neighbors and spent much time in consulting notes and making various obscure passages clear. He went regularly to church with his wife, only stipulating that he should be permitted to smoke during the walk home.

Much of Mr. Clemens' best writing was done in the little billiard room in the top of this Hartford house. It contained besides a billiard table a small writing desk, a hanging bookshelf filled with reference books, among them the old familiar French Method of Ollendorf. On the walls hung a few prints, a head of Gutenberg and some illustrations by Frederic Remington. In summer time Mr. Clemens found that he could work to good advantage at his place called Quarry Farm, near Elmira, N. Y. Here his "Tramp Abroad," begun at Heidelberg, continued in Munich and almost abandoned in disgust because it was unsatisfactory to its creator, was completed.

Although Mark Twain is looked upon by the world at large as the premier humorist and funmaker, his intellectuality has been apparent from the first. That is the reason why he has been able to survive the tremendous strain of being humorous for so many years. The quality of his humor shows no appreciable falling off. Those who think otherwise should remember that their appreciative capacity is subject to change. That his humor has been cumulative and in steady process of development is proved by the fact that the young readers of the present generation extract vastly more merriment from his recent works than from those of his early life. And let it not be overlooked that he is much more than a mere humorist, even though that distinction be very great. "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn" and even "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg" are strong witnesses that he possesses in the highest degree the supreme art of a story teller and that rare quality of being always and under all conditions interesting. Even in his most apparent flights of humor Mr. Clemens has always been sincere, frank and manly and has never lacked courage.

But Mark Twain's crowning achievement was not literary in its nature. It was a repetition of the heroic and even pathetic manifestation of integrity that made a double fame for Sir Walter Scott. Through the business incapacity of others he became involved in bankruptcy. The book publishing concern into which he had gone as a partner flourished bravely for awhile and then suffered a total shipwreck. The most indignant creditor of the concern never criticised Mark Twain. It did not occur to him to do so. The whole world held him guiltless, and his prestige would not have suffered from the blow. But the great humorist spurned public absolution. Like the wizard of Abbotsford, he determined to wipe out the blot, and he did it right speedily, although it made him a sad toiler in his declining years. In order that he might proceed without interruption in the mighty task which he had undertaken he lived abroad until he had earned the price of his financial redemption. It was the most triumphant passage in the story of a great career.

SAMUEL UFFINGTON.

DOES THIS SUIT YOU?

Flocken's Drug Store, the enterprising Druggists of Marion, are having such a large run on "HINDIPO," the new Kidney Cure and Nerve Tonic, and hear it so highly praised that they now offer to guarantee it in every case to cure all forms of Kidney Troubles and Nervous Disorders.

They pay for it if it does not give you entire satisfaction.

If you use it, it is their risk, not yours. A 50-cent box sent by mail under positive guarantee.

Marion Boy Weds.

News has just been received here of the marriage of Frank Raymor, formerly of Marion, and Miss Ruth McVean of Cleveland, the marriage having taken place at Cleveland, Saturday, November 11. The groom is a son of Mrs. Jennie Raymor of north State street.

Born, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Yazell of Windsor street Sunday morning.

Legal Notice.

William Frederick Mack, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Christopher Staley, et al., Defendants. Cause No. 11290.

The defendants, Christopher Staley; the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Christopher Staley; John Strine; the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of John Strine; Jacob Strine; the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Jacob Strine; Peter Strine; the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Peter Strine; Mary Strine; the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Mary Strine; Margaret Strine; the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Margaret Strine; the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Henry Lee; Martin Strine; the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Martin Strine, will take notice that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1905, plaintiffs filed their petition in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in and by which they seek to have the title quieted in them, to the following described premises, to-wit:

Situated in the township of Waldo, in the county of Marion, in the state of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number eight (8), United States military lands, in range 19, township 7, section 1; thence easterly on the Greenville treaty line, one hundred and sixty-four and twenty-hundredths (164.20) rods to the center of the Whetstone river; thence south with the center of the river to the line between the lands formerly owned by John M. Shaffer and Andrew Stroub as shown by Eaton's survey; thence west on said line one hundred and forty-three and forty-two hundredths (143.42) rods to a post on the west line of lot number eight (8); thence north forty-eight and fifty-two hundredths (48.52) rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-nine and eighty-seven hundredths (49.87) acres, more or less.

Also situated in the township of Richland, county and state aforesaid, being part of the east half of fractional section 31, township 6, south of range 16, beginning at the southwest corner of said east half of said fractional section aforesaid on the Greenville treaty line; thence easterly on said line, forty (40) rods; thence north thirty-eight (38) rods; thence west forty (40) rods to the west line of said half section; thence south on said west line of said half section, forty-two (42) rods to the place of beginning, containing ten (10) acres, more or less.

Also situated in the township of Richland, county and state aforesaid, and known as a tract of land beginning at a stake in the half section line and ten (10) chains and seventy-one (71) links south of the northwest corner of the east half of fractional section number 31, township 6, south range 16 east; thence east parallel with the north line of said half section to the center of the Whetstone or Olentangy river; thence with the meanderings of said river south to the Greenville treaty line; thence with said line south, eighty-three (83) degrees west, thirty-one (31) chains and seventy (70) links to the southwest corner of the east half of said section 31; thence with the half section line north one (1) degree east, ten (10) chains and fifty-five (55) links to the beginning, containing twenty-eight and sixteen hundredths (28.16) acres more or less, excepting ten (10) acres off the west end of this described tract, leaving eighteen and sixteen hundredths (18.16) acres, more or less, containing in the aggregate, and there is hereby conveyed, seventy-eight and three hundredths (78.03) acres be the same, more or less, and that unless they answer on or before the 13th day of January, A. D. 1906, the allegations of said petition will be taken to be true, and a decree entered accordingly.

WILLIAM FREDERICK MACK,
EMMA M. MACK,
Plaintiffs,
By H. Edmund Hill and Copeland & Bartram, their attorneys.
German publication dispensed with.
25-wk-f-16

Legal Notice.

George O'Neal, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that Cora J. O'Neal filed in the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case No. 11271, on October 11, 1905, her certain petition against George O'Neal, praying for a divorce from the said George O'Neal upon the ground of adultery and gross neglect of duty. That said cause will be for hearing on and after December 12, 1905.

CORA J. O'NEAL.
By H. Edmund Hill, her attorney.
25-wk-f-16

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building, Saturday.

December Second.

Include literature in required branches.

Examinations commence at 8:30 a.m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 65. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate of two years. 95 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

F. A. KENNEDY, President
W. P. MALONEY,
E. W. ALMENDINGER, Clerk. } Examiners

Instructive Pictures of Persons, Scenes and Things of Note

A PHYSICIAN WHO TAKES NO FEES.

The cut represents Baron Henri de Rothschild, who is a member of the famous banking family and a regularly qualified physician, on one of his daily visits to a hospital for children which he has had erected at his own expense in Paris. The baron is an enthusiast in his profession, which he follows entirely for its own sake, the element of personal gain being wholly eliminated. As a specialist in the diseases of children he ranks very high in the profession and is regarded as an authority.

A WONDERFUL BOY PIANIST.

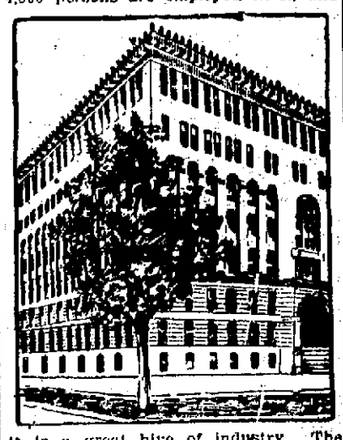
About two years ago, when he was six years of age, Pepito Arriola, a Spanish child, was delighting large audiences in Madrid with his amazing performances on the piano. At that time he could not read a note of music, but he could reproduce on the piano anything that was sung or played in his presence. Pepito has been put into the hands of Professor Arthur Nikisch of Berlin to receive a thorough musical training, and his teacher reports that he is making rapid progress and will be a great artist in a few years.

A QUARTET OF THE ROMANOFF BODYSERVANTS.

The four gorgeously attired Nubians shown in the cut are members of the royal household service of the czar at Peterhof. They are personal attendants, more especially for the czarina and the little imperial highnesses of the Romanoff family. These swarthy trusties occupy about the same position in the czar's household that is held by the East Indian servants in the English royal establishment. The czar's valet is a Cossack named Peter, but the little grand duchesses and the prince imperial are attended in public by these devoted and competent blacks.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

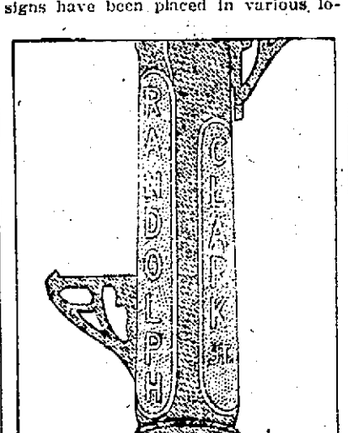
As will be seen from the cut the government printing office at Washington is an imposing structure. It is in fact the largest printing office in the world in point of floor space. Over 4,000 persons are employed in it, and



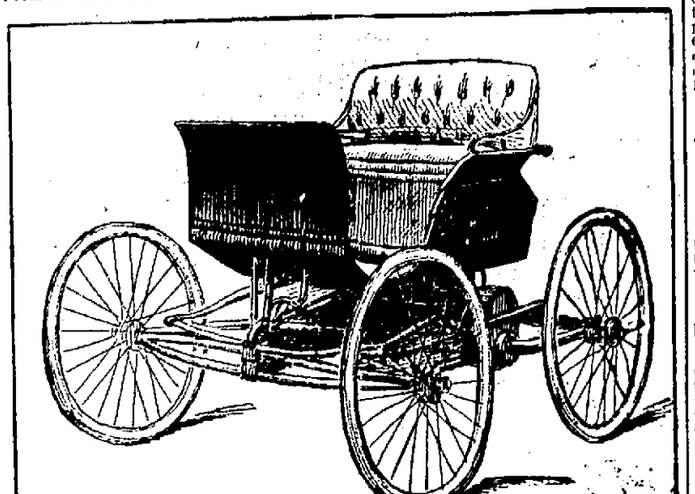
it is a great hive of industry. The building is in the renaissance style of architecture and the framework contains 12,000,000 pounds of steel. About 8,000,000 bricks were used in its construction. It has a total floor space of eight acres.

SOMETHING NEW IN SIGNS.

The novel sort of street signs herewith shown have recently been placed on the posts of the arc lights in Chicago. As an experiment a hundred signs have been placed in various locations about the city and criticism has been invited. The white letters, two inches in height, are on a blue background, and the device is edged with white. Thus far the new signs have not elicited much favorable comment.



THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL GASOLINE AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA.



The first automobile ever propelled by means of gasoline that was a success was the one invented by Elwood Haynes of Kokomo, Ind., who is still the owner of the machine. As may be seen from the cut, it was simply a motor attached to a one seated buggy. After a great deal of experiment and repeated failures Mr. Haynes succeeded in getting a speed of twelve miles an hour out of the machine. The idea of an automobile was so novel at the time that Mr. Haynes' friends were afraid that he was becoming unsound mentally.

WHERE RUSSIA'S FIRST PARLIAMENT WILL BE HELD.

The structure shown in the cut is the building at St. Petersburg in which the first Russian parliamentary meeting under the new constitution will be held. Although it was erected for an entirely different purpose, having been devoted to the use of the municipality, it is sufficiently commodious to accommodate the national legislative body until more suitable quarters are provided. If Russia is as liberal in her construction of a new parliament building as she has been in her church edifices, one of which cost $50,000,000, her douma, or legislative assembly, will in time be splendidly housed.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEER PROPERTY SOLD SATURDAY

John Boles Buys Elevator and Personal Holdings.

SALE IS CONFIRMED BY JUDGE AT ONCE

The Purchaser Will Take Charge of Business as Manager — No Word Has Been Received from Neer, Who Disappears a Short Time Before Receiver Is Appointed.

Immediately following action taken by Judge B. G. Young of the court of common pleas, Saturday, authorizing the private sale of the J. M. Neer elevator property, I. A. Merchant, as receiver, disposed of the property to John Boles, father of Mrs. Neer. Boles paid the appraised value of the elevator and other personal property, amounting to $13,551.17.

Boles, who brought the action to have a receiver for Neer's property appointed, will become manager of the business. The sale has been confirmed by Judge Young.

No word has been received from Neer, who disappeared a short time before a receiver was appointed.

For the second time there has been a hitch in the proseedings started in the court of common pleas to partition the Davids estate.

Elizabeth M. Emerson, through her attorney, H. E. Hill, has filed a motion to set aside the recent appraisement of the property on west Center street, where she now resides and which is a part of the estate. The appraisement was $9,000 and Mrs. Emerson claims that the amount is greatly in excess of the real value of the property. The appraisers were I. A. Merchant C. C. Fisher, and S. E. DeWolfe.

The first appraisement of $2,700 was made several months ago, and was set aside by Judge B. G. Young, who decreed that it was too low.

The petit jury reported at 9 o'clock Monday morning and was dismissed until next Monday. The suit of George W. Walters against H. S. Behner, set for hearing Monday, having been settled by the plaintiff paying the defendant $80.

This suit was appealed from the court of Justice Charles Van Houten in Pleasant township several years ago. Walters sued for $110 for breach of contract. He said that Behner contracted to sell him eighty-two lambs, and that later he let another man have the stock. Walters sued for the profit which he claims he could have made had Behner fulfilled his contract.

J. L. Rush Monday filed a petition in court of common pleas asking for a judgment for $32.45, which he claims Fred Cox owes him for lumber. The suit is appealed from the court of Justice G. W. Ault of Claridon township.

I. A. Merchant, C. C. Fisher and S. E. DeWolfe, appointed as commissioners to partition the Davids estate and to re-appraise the Emerson property on west Center street, have filed their report in the court of common pleas. They appraise the Emerson property at $9,000. Several months ago three other commissioners appraised it at $2,700 and later their report was set aside by Judge B. G. Young, who ruled that the appraisement was too low.

The heirs of the Davids estate are Elizabeth M. Emerson, Henry L. Davids and Chancy Davids.

In the suit brought by Herman S. Blaich against Dr. J. A. Cook of California, the plaintiff's plea to attach property which the doctor owns in this city has been granted. A lot on Cherry street owned by Dr. Cook has been attached on Blaich's claim of $900.

Princess N. Nicholas brought suit in common pleas court November 21 for the partition of the estate of Samuel F. Everett, deceased. Her petition names W. B. Everett and others as defendants. The estate comprises about 100 acres in Marion county and several lots in the city.

In the suit brought by Frank Behner against Arthur Behner and others, asking for the partition of the John Behner estate, Grant Key, as executor of the estate, has filed an answer in the court of common pleas. Key relates that he holds Milton Behner's cognovit note for a loan of $771.05, and that there is still due $510.38. He asks that this amount be paid before the estate is partitioned.

Judge B. G. Young has confirmed the report of the appraisers of the J. M. Neer elevator business and issued an order for a private sale of the property.

The question of whether Charles M. Coonrod or his former wife, now Mrs. R. C. Gable, is to have possession of their pretty five-year-old daughter, Della Marie, remains untold. It is expected that Judge B. G. Young will give the matter a hearing within a few days.

Mrs. Gable, through her attorneys, Copeland & Bartram, has filed an answer in the court of common pleas to the petition of her husband, in which he prays for permanent possession of the child. The mother charges that her former husband, because of dissipation and immorality, is unfit to care for the little girl.

Coonrod, according to the accusation made by his former wife in her answer, wants to get the child merely to annoy the mother, and not because he has a fatherly affection. Mrs. Gable recites that she has taken good care of her little daughter and prays that the court grant a continuance of the former order giving her permanent custody of the child.

Over a year ago Mr. and Mrs. Coonrod were divorced and the mother was given the custody of the child. Coonrod was ordered to pay four dollars each month for the support of his daughter.

Early in October, shortly after the county fair, Coonrod's former wife went to Warren with R. C. Gable, taking the child with them. Gable and Mrs. Coonrod were married in Warren. October 4, Coonrod sent a Marion policeman to Warren to get the child. The officer brought the girl back to her father, with whom she remained until taken again by her mother several weeks ago. Coonrod claims that Mrs. Gable kidnapped the girl. He decided, however, to let the court decide who should have the child. The child is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Gable on Windsor street.

Mrs. Gable in her answer just filed says that her present husband is a practical stenographer and bookkeeper and a respectable gentleman. Coonrod, in his petition for possession of the child, filed early in October by his attorneys, DeGolley & DeGolley, says that Gable is an itinerant street fakir.

In the suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage brought by the Marion Building, Savings & Loan company against Anna R. Shute and others, Judge Young has granted a decree of foreclosure, and ordered the property sold.

Judge B. G. Young Tuesday ordered Earl J. Lee, receiver for the business of C. E. Wiley, the former clothier who disappeared several months ago, to sell the real estate owned by the missing man. Wiley owns four houses and lots valued approximately at $10,000.

Judge Young Tuesday assigned the trial of Jesse Boyd of Agosta, charged with criminally assaulting thirteen-year-old Algie Carey, for December 13. John Hemminger has been retained to defend Boyd.

LIABILITIES OF FRANK H. MILLER

Bankruptcy Proceeding Heard by Robert Carey.

Robert Carey of Upper Sandusky, referee in bankruptcy, Monday afternoon closed his hearing of the petition in bankruptcy filed by Frank H. Miller of Claridon township. The hearing was held in the local common pleas court-room. Referee Carey will file his report in the United States court at Toledo.

Miller's liabilities will amount to a little over $6,000, and his only asset is a life interest in 260 acres of land in Claridon township left him by his father, Obadiah Miller. His interest in this land will be sold to meet a small part of his indebtedness.

False Reports About President.

All this loose talk now current to the effect that the president has lost heart in his fight for governmental regulation of railway rates fails to impress us with anything like force. The proposition involved is so inconsistent with Mr. Roosevelt's well-known character and so contradictory of all his acts and words during the past two years, it would be actually disrespectful to entertain it seriously.

The most casual glance over the past history of the propaganda reveals President Roosevelt as the father, the high priest, and the prophet. He has a following, to be sure. Such potent statesmen as Allison of Iowa, Cullom and Hopkins of Illinois, La Follette of Wisconsin, doubtless, Lodge of Massachusetts —these and many others, patriarchs and chieftains of the congress, have rallied as one man to his cherished cause. Wise in council, stalwart in performance, and faithful to the death, they stand behind him in serried array, waiting grimly for the word. Moreover, and most significant of all, the president has revealed his aspirations to the impetuous, warm-blooded American people, and they are with him in a body. Nor is this all. The president has only recently declared that he will for the immediate present and during the near future—until, indeed, he shall have accomplished the dearest purpose of his heart—postpone all all other patriotic plans to the consummation of this particular achievement. He sheds the once intimate and pressing issue of tariff reform. He turns a deaf ear to the piteous cry for reciprocity. This, of course, only for the moment; but for the moment, also, it is an absolute renunciation. And so he consecrates himself to the single task of railway regulation in the interest of a sympathetic and expectant country. He has declared his rooted and unchangeable intention in almost every state, before untold thousands of his loyal fellow-citizens, who believe in him and will follow him at all costs. To say, now, that he is weakening in a cause which he has made peculiarly his own and to which he is wedded by every vow and bond that brave men hold dearer and more sacred than life itself, is to say that which no one who knows Theodore Roosevelt's indomitable soul will insult him by believing.

But the country does not want and will not contentedly accept anything even remotely in the nature of a compromise. This is an issue already joined. The American people have taken sides in good faith. President Roosevelt has thrown down the gage and rung defiance on the shield of the railroad magnates waiting in their tents. Just as Ivanhoe, or Belvidere on the field of Camelot, once challenged all to fair contest in the lists, so has the president drawn his visor down and laid his lance in rest. But here is a colossal thing. Compared with it and the incalculable interests at stake, the clashes of those ancient knights and champions seem mere pouting matches of grown children over nosegays and feminine caprices. Theodore Roosevelt stands for the welfare of nearly one hundred millions of human beings. He has vowed himself to their cause. He is committed in a thousand ways to their protection and advancement. He has passed the word of a soldier, a statesman and a liberator. Let no one tell us that on the eve of battle he has begun faint-hearted parley with the foe!—Washington Post.

HE IS BOUND OVER TO THE GRAND JURY

Frank Leeper Is Charged with Attempted Assault.

Frank Leeper, charged by Mrs. Addie Wetzler with attempted assault, pleaded not guilty and waived examination before Justice Charles H. Conley, Saturday evening, and was bound over to the grand jury under a bond of $100. He furnished bond and was released.

Mrs. Wetzler claims that Leeper became enraged with jealousy and tried to assault her with a razor at her rooms on south Main street Friday night.

SHE BUYS A PISTOL TO SHOOT FRANK LEEPER

Troubles of Mrs. Addie Wetzel Continued Monday.

A second chapter in the troubles of Mrs. Addie Wetzel and Frank Leeper was enacted Monday afternoon in the court of Justice Conley. Monday Leeper, according to his story, heard that Mrs. Wetzel had purchased a revolver with the avowed intention of shooting him. As soon as Leeper received this information he appeared before the justice and filed an affidavit against Mrs. Wetzel, charging her with threatening to kill.

Constable Ben Bigford arrested Mrs. Wetzel that afternoon at George W. Greeno's place on west Center street, where the woman has been employed as a cook.

Woman Released—Mrs. Addie Wetzel, charged by Frank Leeper with having threatened to shoot him, was released by Justice Charles H. Conley Monday afternoon. Leeper, who had claimed that Mrs. Wetzel had purchased a gun with the intention of shooting him, decided at the last moment that he would not prosecute the woman. The charge of attempted assault, made against Leeper by Mrs. Wetzel, still stands and Leeper is out on bond.

OBORN LOSES SUIT IN SUPREME COURT

Judgment in Favor of Merchants' Insurance Company.

Columbus, O., Nov. 28.—[Special]—By decision of the supreme court, which reverses the judgment of the Marion circuit court, Roscoe Oborn loses his case against the Merchants' Insurance company of Newark, New Jersey. He sued for $300. The court holds the policy he sued on had been cancelled and never assigned to him.

Oborn sued the insurance company for $300, which he claimed for the destruction by fire of a blacksmith shop which he owned in Waldo. Oborn purchased the shop of the John Lunger heirs and claimed that the insurance was transferred with the property. Common pleas and circuit courts decided for Oborn and the supreme court reversed the decisions.

A SUBTERRANEAN VOLCANO ACTIVE

An Eruption Destroys Oil Machinery and Does Other Things.

Houston, Texas, Nov. 28.—Another subterranean volcano broke loose in the Humble oil field last night. A crater 100 feet in diameter formed about the Tenderfoot well, swallowing up the derrick and machinery. An eruption followed which forced tons of earth and rock into the air.

MARION COMPANIES TO PAY ANNUAL TAX

Those Listed in Report Filed with Auditor of State.

Columbus, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The gross earnings of the quasi-public service corporations of Marion for the year ending April 31, on which an annual tax of one per cent. must be paid, as shown by reports filed with the auditor of state, which are acted upon by the state board of appraisers and assesors, which fixes the valuation, are as follows:

Marion City Water company, $26,785.37.

Marion Railway, Light & Power company, $58,884.42.

Marion Gas company, $36,333.57.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN HOLD MEETING SUNDAY

Grand Commandery to Hold Its Meeting in This City.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Knights of St. John held in their hall, Sunday afternoon, and considerable business was transacted. Arrangements were made to hold the Cincinnati grand commandery meeting in this city the third Sunday in May.

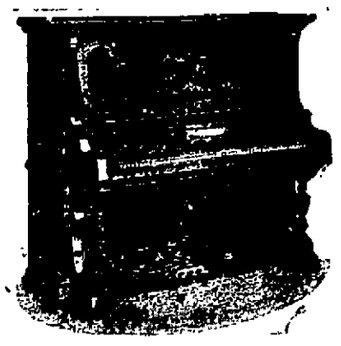
This being the date of the dedication of the new parochial school buildings, it was decided to hold the celebration in connection with the grand lodge meeting. J. J. Brossard, grand president; J. J. O'Connor, grand secretary; Major Munich and Colonel Keehan of Cincinnati were present and made short addresses. The members of the local order were assured that there will be over 500 members with uniforms in rank for the dedication which is to be held in the afternoon.

Large delegations will be present from Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland, and seventy-five delegates will arrive in the city Saturday evening. Following the parade Sunday afternoon, the convention will be called to order, and the business of the meeting will be completed on Monday.

The executive committee will be appointed at the next regular meeting, to be held the first Thursday in December.

A wife's affections that have been alienated are not worth one per cent. of the amount her husband usually sues for.

"MARION'S FINEST PIANO STORE."



STERLING PIANOS.

Faultless in tone and construction, the Sterling has worthily won a distinguished position among the most popular artists of America. None but the most carefully selected stock is used in the construction of these fine Pianos.

This is the place to buy your Christmas Piano, where you will find a stock of the finest pianos manufactured. Included in our stock of instruments will be found the

Packard, Shoninger, Price & Teeple, Haddorff, Schiller, Schaeffer, Mendelssohn, Etc.

All woods and styles. Prices the lowest in the city, the quality considered. Our stock includes more than twice as many pianos to select from as any store in the city. We would be pleased to have you call at any time, that we may prove the truthfulness of our assertions.

Our store is open every evening and we will be pleased to show you our excellent line of instruments. Musicians in our store at all times, so that you may hear our pianos and know what you are buying.

All instruments which we handle are faultlessly constructed and recommended by all of the well known artists of the country and strictly guaranteed.

G. W. BAKER,

The Reliable Piano Dealer. Both Phones. 214 W. Center Street.

WONDER WHAT THE RACKET STORE WILL SAY TO-DAY?

Judge Us by these Prices.

The constant crowds that always flock to this store on Saturday night and Monday—but prove that when people are intent on saving money on purchases they come here Then there are thousands of little useful things to see, making an interesting store at which to shop

The best grades of Saxony yarns, in all colors, per skein at 5c

Alarm Clocks, run 50 hrs, every one guaranteed 1 year, special price of 65c

Jersey leggins for children, fleece lined, buttoned all the way up, worth 50c price 35c

Vaseline, extra pure, drug stores ask 10c, our price 5c

French gloss shoe polish, guaranteed not to crack shoes, 15c bottles for 10c

Japan workbasket, in bright colors, stands about 24 in. high on a bamboo frame 15c

Children's and Misses' heavy black double Mittens, splendid values for 10c

Boys' pocket knives with chains, something new . . . 10c

Thanksgiving day will suggest a double roaster. We sell good grades, with trays, 39c, 30c and 25c

W. B. DeVeny, Prop. **The Racket Store** North Main St.

Rain Coats.

This morning we received a shipment of the celebrated Kuppenheimer Water Shed Guaranteed shape retaining and absolutely waterproof

$10 to $25.

HUGHS & CLEARY.

Excitement for Congress.

In less than two weeks the new congress will be in session. Already there are manifestations of the event on the streets, at the capitol, and in the hotels and clubs. The arms of Washington are always wide open for statesmen, and senator and representatives are never averse to a winter's housing in the city which they have done so much, under the inspiration of a great people, to make beautiful. Enough of those who, directly or indirectly, make the laws and shape the destinies of the republic are here to stimulate discussion. The major topic is railroad legislation. That solemn subject has become an entertainment as well as a study. Among the eminent men in town these days there is a smart sprinkling of men interested in various ways in transportation. There is no greater problem than how to move the people and their belongings light and heavy, under the itinerary instinct which seems to be inherent in man.

To what extent shall the government go in control of railroads?

A few months ago this question was so exciting that the demand seemed to be for immediate and radical solution. Men on both sides have become calmer. While the sturdy general sentiment is for doing something, men of statesmanlike mold have learned, if they did not know already, that the problem is one requiring time and deliberation.

Will the president stand firm?

Will congress force him to a recession or a compromise?

Has the positive chief executive, whose personal force is one of the grave factors in the government as it is, weakened?

These are among the questions asked everywhere. Perhaps the president's commitment to the policy of a "square deal" has led some people erroneously to the impression that he is yielding in his position. It should be remembered, though—although it is frequently forgotten—that the president has never taken reckless ground.

Many of the railroad men appear to feel almost sure that practically nothing will be done. The admirers of the president's tact and prowess are sure there will be.

Anyhow, the subject is in shape for a splendid contention on high lines of statesmanship. It ought to be definitely decided at the impending session. The question is one which will disturb and fret the country until a firm conclusion is reached. No better time than now, when the business of the United States is at the zenith of prosperity. In hard times there is nothing in the railroad question to fight about.—Washington Post.

GET A FREE PACKAGE.

50 DAYS TREATMENT 25c

DR. BURKHART'S Stock and Poultry Remedy

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

A wonder o' the twentieth century composed of fourteen of the best life-giving and germ-killing ingredients known only to the great veterinarians of the world. *Not a food*—a medicine in concentrated form that destroys the germs of disease and builds up the low vital ty.

Dr Burkhart's Stock and Poultry Remedy cures *Constipation, Colic, Colds, Stomach Troubles, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Skin Diseases, Heaves, Coughs, Rheumatism, Etc.,* also prevents Cholera and contagious diseases.

Do not let your horses, cattle, hogs sheep and poultry perish and die when there is a cure for them that costs only 1-2 cent a day for treatment.

FREE TRIAL. Write or call on our agent, C. F. Kirchner, Marion, for free trial package at once

Dr. Burkhart Stock Remedy Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

ANTHONY'S LAUNDRY 230 E. CENTER ST. PHONE 1183

Stock Sale, December 7th.

Six horses, 17 cattle, 31 hogs, 41 sheep, 20 tons clover hay, 30 tons of timothy hay, 400 chickens, 300 shocks of corn will be sold at public sale, on the Jake Retterer farm, 8 miles southeast of Marion, December 7th. Don't miss attending, for it's a big sale of very desirable stock.

-wk-1-p Orin A. Adams.

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